



'Godspell' takes stage Wednesday

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MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY

A CLOSER LOOK

Area women fight to overcome effects of domestic violence

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SUPPLEMENT

Probing into the shadow cast by AIDS



SECTION B

Vol. 52, No. 21

Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, Mo. 64801-1595

Thursday, April 9, 1992

FLORES Y BANDERAS



High school students pass between the tulip beds and a row of international flags yesterday to attend the annual Foreign Language Field Day.

CHAD HAYWORTH/The Chart

COMPUTER USAGE FEE

Reynolds computer lab to get upgrade

KAYLEA HUTSON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Upgrading the computer lab in Reynolds Hall is just the first step in utilizing the new computer usage fee that will be charged to students.

Students will not begin paying the fee until the fall semester, but upgrading of the mathematics and science computer lab already is underway.

Dr. John Tiede, senior vice president, said the extent of the upgrade

is being determined by the needs of the two departments.

"We have talked about three things: a physical location, hardware requirements, and the software requirements," he said. "We have actually only resolved one; the other two are in the process of being evaluated."

The one resolved issue is the location of the new computer lab. The new lab will be built in a classroom—Reynolds Room 205. It is replacing the temporary lab in an enclosed hallway on the second floor of Reynolds Hall.

"We want to tear out the partitions and open up that hallway," Tiede said.

Dr. John Messick, head of the biology department, says the new lab will not affect the scheduled classes.

"We have been able to re-locate the classes for the fall semester," Messick said.

Some arrangements have been made concerning the type of computers to be housed in the lab.

"We have tentatively agreed on a hardware type," Tiede said, "which

would be sixteen 486 machines in some sort of local area network."

The new computer lab is not expected to be completed until the fall.

"We are kind of in a quandary; the state microcomputer contract is currently being re-bid," Tiede said. "Depending on delivery date, we will order them as late as possible. We will probably wait until the first of August."

The upgrading of the lab is "crucial," Messick said.

"We are very deficient in the state-of-the-art computers," he said.

Crime Lab expansion \$20,000 over budget

JOHN HACKER
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Missouri Southern officials and criminal justice faculty received a rude shock last month when bids were returned for the proposed expansion of the Regional Crime Lab.

Dr. John Tiede, senior vice president, said the bids came in approximately \$20,000 more than the College expected.

"We were hoping for [a bid of] about \$12,000-\$15,000 for the addition," he said. "I think the low bid came in at about \$65,000."

Bob Beeler, director of the physical plant, said eight contractors requested information on the project and seven bids were received from Southern.

"The College requires contractors to have insurance and be bonded," Beeler said. "That eliminated the smaller contractors from bidding and probably drove up the price."

"As far as we can tell, we have three options. We can take the bid, we can rebid the project and see if we can get a better price, or we can cancel the project."

The Board of Regents decided at its March 20 meeting to take the first option and accept the \$64,700 bid from R.D. Dale, Inc. of Diamond.

Beeler said rebidding would probably not have had any effect.

"We had seven contractors bid," he said. "With that kind of competition we probably got as good a bid as we will get."

Tiede said the size of the pro-

ject also affected the bids.

"We lost some economies of scale just because it was such a small project," he said. "It's not unusual for bids to come in over architect's estimates. It was just the percentage of difference that surprised us."

The project is important enough that it will move ahead despite the setback, said Dr. Phillip Whittle, Crime Lab director. Work began Monday to prepare the site.

"The College did some work to move a gas line on Monday," Whittle said. "The contractor was on site today, and I expect to see concrete there if not this week then the first of next week."

He said the additional space is needed.

"We will have to move our DNA lab out of its present location," he said. "We have it in a very small room [in Reynolds Hall] that we will have to vacate by the end of the summer."

Whittle said most of the money for the project will come from the state's Victims' Assistance Fund.

"I have a grant for \$40,000 from the Missouri Crime Lab Upgrade Program approved at this point," he said. "We have \$20,000 that's available now, and we anticipate a similar \$20,000 grant on July 1."

Whittle said the Victims' Assistance Fund finances the Missouri Crime Lab Upgrade Program.

College President Julio Leon said Southern probably will provide the other \$20,000.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Connecticut to take position here

Ozarks scenery, lakes attract new head

BRIAN SANDERS
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

After an extra year as head of the English department, Dr. Joseph Lambert now can return to the classroom.

Next fall, an instructor from the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut will take over the post.

Dr. Stephen J. Spector of Milford, Conn., was chosen to succeed Lambert, who will step down as head of the department at the end of this semester. Lambert will remain on staff as a professor of English.

"I'm really looking forward to coming here," Spector said.

He received his bachelor of arts degree in English from Johns Hop-

kins University in 1964, his master's degree from New York University in 1965, and his English doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania in 1969, where he also served as a Teaching Fellow.

Spector, whose major field of study is 19th century English literature, also has taught at Reed College in Oregon as a visiting professor of English and humanities.

Currently, he is director of the division of humanities at the University of Bridgeport, where he began as an assistant professor and also served as chair of the department of languages and literature.

"I was very impressed by the faculty [at Southern]," Spector said.

"This school has a fine English de-

partment, and I would like to play a major role in its future."

Another major factor in drawing Spector to the Joplin area is the local scenery.

"I've traveled all over the country, especially in the South," he said. "I was really impressed by this region."

"My wife and I like to go camping on occasion, and we're very interested in the natural scenery of the Ozarks, the lakes, the wildlife."

Spector's appointment will allow Lambert, who has served as department head since 1984, to return to the classroom on a full-time basis.

"He has served exceedingly well," said Dr. Robert Brown, vice president for academic affairs. "He will not be leaving the College; he asked to step down, stop being the head of the department, and go back to be-

ing in the classroom."

"But we're also looking forward to having Dr. Spector on our staff. We were impressed by the man. We interviewed dozens of people, both here and at the MLA convention, and we brought a few people to campus."

Dr. Doris Walters, associate professor of English and a member of the search committee, said Spector was the ideal person for the job.

"He had been a department head [at the University of Bridgeport]," she said. "He had the administrative experience, which was a plus."

"He had a good recommendation on his teaching, good student evaluations, and we were looking for a good teacher and administrator—a real scholar, in other words, and he certainly had the qualifications."

GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Webster to address college journalists tomorrow

T.R. HANRAHAN
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

For the second time in 30 days, Missouri Attorney General Bill Webster will visit Missouri Southern.

Webster, a Republican candidate for governor, will address the Missouri College Newspaper Association convention, hosted by Southern, at 3 p.m. tomorrow in Matthews Hall auditorium.

"This area is Bill's home base," said Tony Feather, chairman of Citizens for Webster. "He has many friends, business associates, and close ties to the community."

"Also, if we look as far as the primary, the Joplin and Springfield areas are important. Close to 35 percent of the total vote will come from that area."

Webster will speak to convention goers for approximately 15 minutes about his gubernatorial candidacy and then answer questions from the floor. Webster kicked off his campaign last month with a statewide campaign swing that included stops in Springfield and at Southern.

"The message I think he would like to give a college group is to be involved in the election process in some way," Feather said. "He hopes to deliver a message making students

want to support him and the Republican Party, but he also wants to encourage them to be responsible citizens who will want to make a difference."

Higher education ranks high among the issues Webster will address, Feather said.

"Higher education is important to the continued success of nearly everything else, and Bill Webster understands this," he said. "Good education is apparent in everything else."

Feather stressed Webster's record on crime and consumer rights. He said Webster has a plan for Missouri's future.

"He believes in new solutions and

the guts to get it done," Feather said.

The MCNA convention kicks off at 2 p.m. tomorrow with a seminar by Rich Hood, political writer for *The Kansas City Star*, in Matthews Hall auditorium. Tom Murray, managing editor of *The Joplin Globe*, and Mike Gullett, *Globe* chief photographer, address conventioners at 4 p.m. in Matthews Hall Rooms 102 and 103, respectively. Dan Chiodo, *Globe* general manager, and Steve Koehler, sports columnist for *The Springfield News-Leader*, give talks at 7 p.m. in Hearn Hall Rooms 214

Please turn to Webster, page 2

STUDENT SENATE

6 changes await student vote

Officer duties, requirements among issues

By KAYLEA HUTSON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Students who want a change in the Student Senate will get a chance to vote on six constitutional changes later this month.

The Senate approved the changes during last night's regular meeting. They include redefining one officer's official duties and the elimination of one committee.

The changes were part of the Senate constitutional committee's recent recommendations for change. The changes now go before the student body for a vote during the general election on Monday, April 27 and Tuesday, April 28.

Each proposed change will be voted on separately and must be approved by the student body before they are put into effect.

According to Student Senate President Bryan Vowels, once the changes are approved by the students they will be implemented within 10 days.

"It (the changes) will mainly affect the Senate next fall," Vowels said.

The changes include expansion of the vice president's duties to include monitoring all Senate committees.

The Senate also voted to eliminate the student court.

"We haven't used it in 10 years," said Larry Seneker, chair of the constitution committee. "Those duties can be taken care of by a committee on a need basis."

Another change revised the requirements for executive officers. Currently, a candidate for president or vice president is required to have served one semester on the Student

Senate, while candidates for other executive offices do not face the same requirement.

The change would increase service requirements for presidential and vice presidential candidates to two semesters and require one semester for other officer candidates.

Another change would establish a vacancy committee to fill Senate positions vacated between elections.

The Senate also approved a constitutional change which would move the first Senate meeting from the third Wednesday in September to the third week of the fall semester.

In other business, a question and answer session for all executive officer candidates was scheduled for Wednesday, April 22. The session would follow the regular Senate meeting. Senators hope this session will allow students and campus organizations the opportunity to question officer candidates.

"It is designed to give the students

more access to the candidates," said Vowels. "It will also give more attention to this election. It will make the voters more informed as to who the candidates are."

Cami Davey, chair of the United Way committee, reported on the proposed United Way fund-raiser. A golf-scamble tentatively is set for Saturday, May 9. The upcoming date will be determined if Briarbrook Country Club in Carl Junction is available.

"It will be a four-man team, with two students matched up with two members of the business community," Davey said. "The students will be charged two for one (two students charged for the price of one business person)."

In other business, the Senate allocated \$209.13 to Kappa Mu Epsilon to attend a regional convention in Emporia, Kan., and \$991 to Phi Beta Lambda for expenses incurred during last weekend's state convention.

HAMMONS MENTOR PROGRAM

Area children await 'big brothers, sisters'

By KAYLEA HUTSON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

A chance to influence children is how Kelly Binns, director, describes the Hammons Mentor Program.

"It's like a big brother/big sister program," Binns said. "We are looking for role models to let the kids

know they are OK no matter what gender or ethnic background and that they are worth investing in."

The mentors are matched by gender with a child in the fifth, sixth, or seventh grade. Each mentor is required to spend three hours each week with his or her child.

"That can be anything from an activity, a phone call, or sending

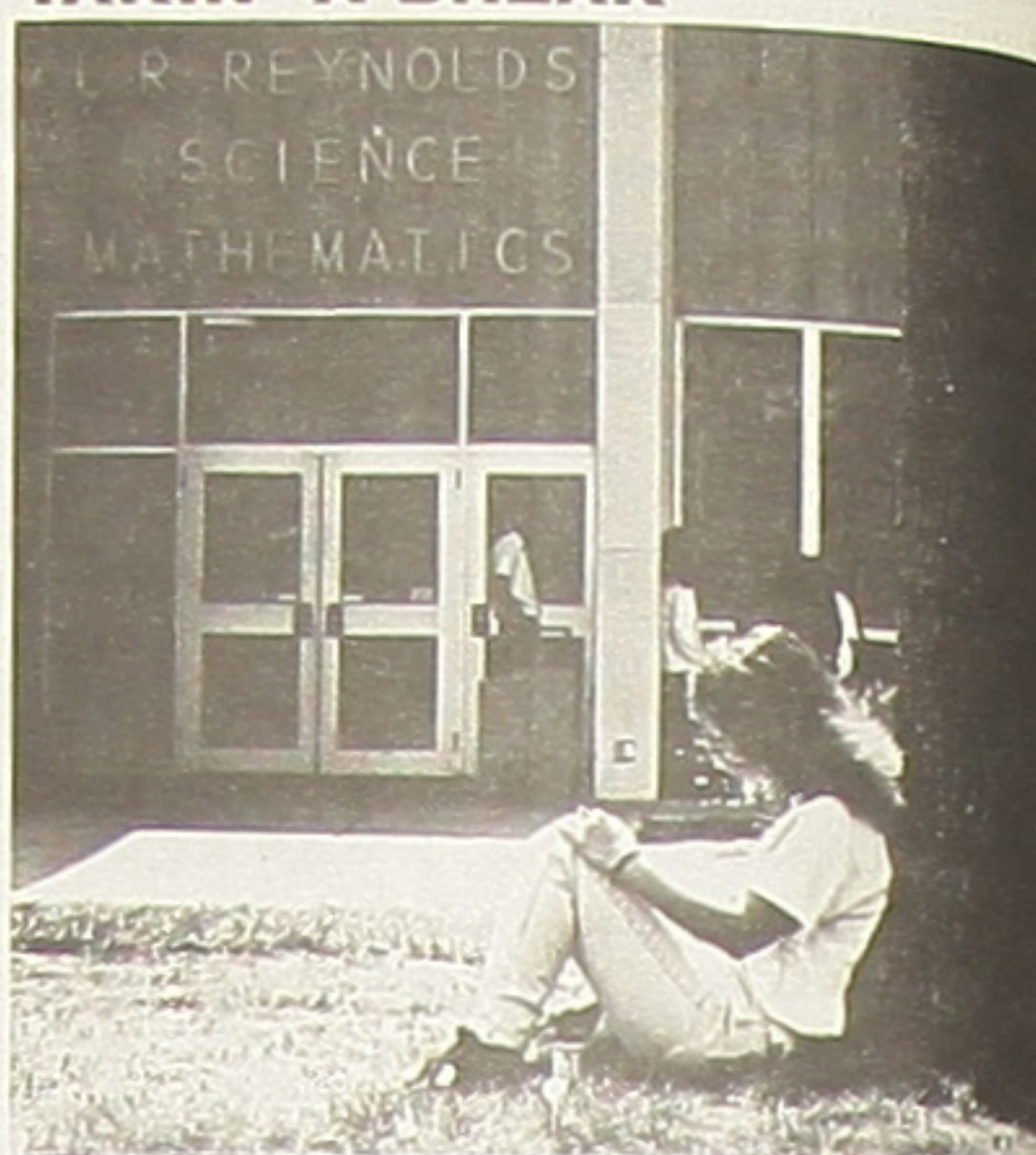
them a note to tell them they are doing all right," Binns said. "Each child has their own student I.D. card, so they can get into anything that a mentor can. There is a lot of opportunity for them to get together."

Binns said the mentors are required to have a 2.0 grade-point average. They also must have a willingness to work with children.

"We are looking for people with integrity, motivation, maturity, and also have an interest in working with children of a different ethnic background," she said. "We are trying to build self-esteem [in the children] with this program."

Applications are now being taken for 1992-93 mentor positions. They are due by Friday, April 17.

TAKIN' A BREAK



Carolyn Woodhead, freshman biology major, takes advantage of the warm April weather as she studies under a tree yesterday.

Webster/From Page 1

and 217. Kevin Catalano, copy editor for *The Kansas City Star*, and Laurie Frink, director of public information for Cox Medical Centers in Springfield, open Saturday's program at 9 a.m. in Matthews Hall 102 and 103. George Bengt, managing editor of *The News-Leader*, and Elliot Jaspis, a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, speak at 10 a.m. in Matthews Hall auditorium and Room 102.

Terry Ganey, State Capitol bureau chief for the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

and co-author of *Under the Knife: The Unauthorized Story of Anheuser-Busch Dynasty*, will discuss investigative reporting at Matthews Hall auditorium. He also will deliver the MCNA's address at a 6:30 p.m. award banquet at the Joplin Holiday Inn.

About 170 college journalism newspaper advisers from more than 20 college publications are expected to attend the two-day convention.

Missouri Southern last hosted the MCNA convention in

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JUDICIAL INTERNSHIPS

Students
serve as
officersJOHN HACKER
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

People convicted of a crime and sentenced to probation in Jasper County Circuit Court could be assigned a Missouri Southern student as a probation officer.

Senior criminal justice majors—Kelly Rosine, Shanda Shepard, Rick Pendleton, and Janet Clark—are serving internships as probation officers with the 29th Circuit Court in Carthage under Judge Keithly Williams.

Jack Spurlin, head of the criminal justice program, said this is the second semester of the internship.

"This semester we really kicked it up a notch," Spurlin said. "We only had one intern there last semester, but this semester we have four."

He said the interns are getting a lot of experience working in the courtroom.

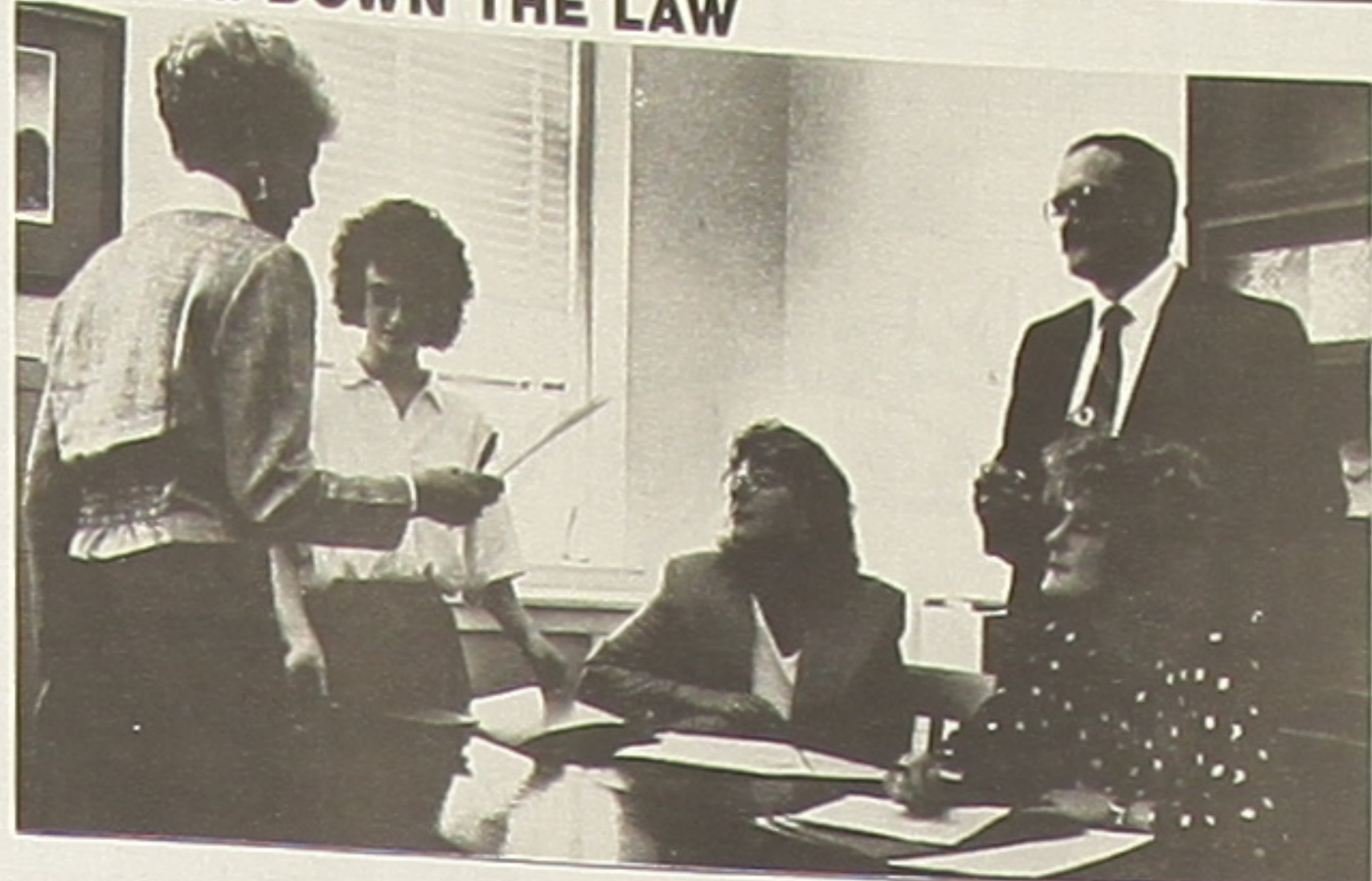
Williams said the internship has been extremely successful.

There is a total commitment, not only on behalf of the College and the administration of the College, but on behalf of the courts to make the internship meaningful for the students who are here," she said.

The interns are working as court services workers as well as in the probation services office, she said.

"Don't let these guys (the interns) underestimate themselves," she said.

LAYING DOWN THE LAW



Susie Norwood, clerk of the 29th circuit court, briefs interns Kelly Rosine, Janet Clark, Rick Pendleton, and Shanda Shepard on the day's cases last Tuesday. The Southern Interns work 16 hours per week.

Williams said. "These students are able to keep up with their caseload and have an ongoing communication with the defendant to determine whether or not they are successfully completing the conditions of their probation."

The three interns working as probation officers each work with approximately 15 people. Clark said the interns' workload was low compared to state officers' load.

"The state sometimes works 150 people a month per officer," she said.

Shepard, who works in the circuit court office in Carthage as a part of her internship, said the three working with defendants have several responsibilities.

"Don't let these guys (the interns) underestimate themselves," she said.

"The judge puts a lot of stipulations on them."

Clark said they usually see their charges once a month.

"If the person is a troublemaker, you can see them more often," she said. "You schedule them as often as you think you need to."

Shepard said she felt confident when she signed up for the internship.

"I thought I knew a lot just from school," she said. "I think the criminal justice courses prepared us well for what we had to do."

The people assigned to the interns usually are guilty of minor offenses.

"We call this misdemeanor probation," Clark said. "We have probationers that the state won't handle."

Pendleton said the judge sets the conditions for each of the defendants.

FACULTY SENATE

Committee secures
three-year trial run

New body to serve as teachers' resource

By BRIAN SANDERS
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Members of the Faculty Senate on Monday approved a new committee whose goal is to help instructors improve.

Robert Black, librarian, said the committee on instruction, which was approved for a three-year trial run, will "serve as a resource for teachers."

The committee's proposed goals include arranging seminars and workshops on college teaching, serving as a resource bureau to help faculty members improve their teaching quality, and bringing all instructional matters that require institution-wide response to the attention of the Senate.

"Last fall, a member of the teaching faculty came to the committee on committees with a proposal for a possible committee on instruction," Black said. "We have been working through most of the year, talking about this proposed committee, and we thought it was an excellent idea—one which could benefit Missouri Southern."

The committee will consist of seven members—one member from each of Southern's four schools, a student services representative, an outstanding teacher, and an additional Senate representative. Black said the size of the committee would be conducive to Senate needs.

"We were concerned about creating a committee that would become so huge that it would not be able to function very well," he said. "So we tried to keep it to a minimum number of people."

After the three-year trial, the Senate will evaluate the group's work and decide whether to extend its life and whether to modify its mission or composition.

Annetta St. Clair, associate professor of political science, recommended the three-year trial because of the work needed to make revisions concerning the committee to Senate bylaws.

"We are going to establish one kind of creature, and in three years, someone who is still here and remembers what went on will change it," she said. "And if the [Senate] doesn't like it then, they will let it die."

"All I am suggesting is that we do it this way on a temporary basis, so that we can get this committee going, and we don't have to go through formal organization until we are all prepared. Then we would not have to wait three years, because this will get it underway before we have to formalize it into the bylaws."

The Senate passed a motion by Dr. Rosanne Joyner, associate professor of education, to accept the proposal, with only James Gilbert, director of financial aid, dissenting.

SOUTHERN SHOWCASE
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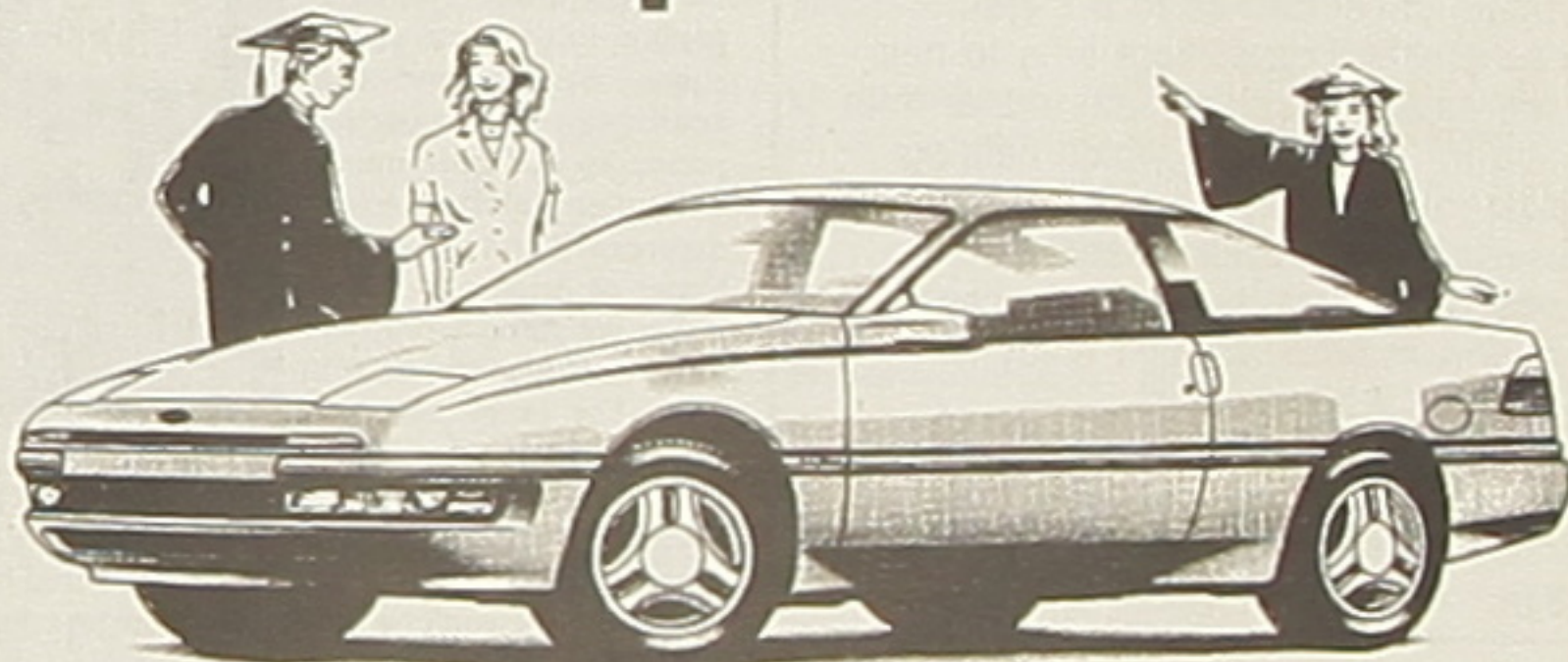


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OUR EDITORIALS

Editorials on this page express opinions of The Chart staff. Observations elsewhere on the page represent independent viewpoints of columnists, cartoonists, and readers.

Let's do more

The shadow of AIDS is long indeed. Yesterday's announcement by former tennis star Arthur Ashe that he is suffering from full-blown AIDS and the news of basketball star Magic Johnson testing HIV positive should be an indication that heroes are mortal.

Kimberly Bergalis and Ryan White should likewise be indicators that the horror of the AIDS virus is very indiscriminating. The loss of these two innocents should remind us that even angels fall.

Rather than let the issue pass at just a casual glance, each of us in the Missouri Southern community should commit ourselves to doing much more.

We offer the following as suggestions:

- Expand the AIDS lectures given to athletes and College Orientation classes. Give them as wide an audience as possible.

- Offer free testing on campus. Central Missouri State University twice has offered free HIV testing this semester. Southern should consider this on an ongoing basis.

- Encourage the Campus Activities Board to schedule AIDS lectures and informational programs. It's your money; put it to good use.

- Write your representatives in Washington, D.C. and Jefferson City. Let them know southwest Missouri is concerned.

- Show some understanding and sympathy. This disease attacks all demographic groups, genders, and sexual persuasions.

Before you dismiss AIDS as someone else's problem, consider the people in our special supplement this issue. Gary Hoggard was an AIDS counselor. Jeanne White was a Kokomo, Ind., mother. John Carnagey is a Baptist minister.

Who is next?

It could be anyone. It could be you.

Good news

Enrollment is about to get simple. Thanks to the innovation and initiative of Dr. Eugene Mouser, registrar, and Steve Earney, assistant vice president for computer and information services, academic advisement and planning finally may become understandable.

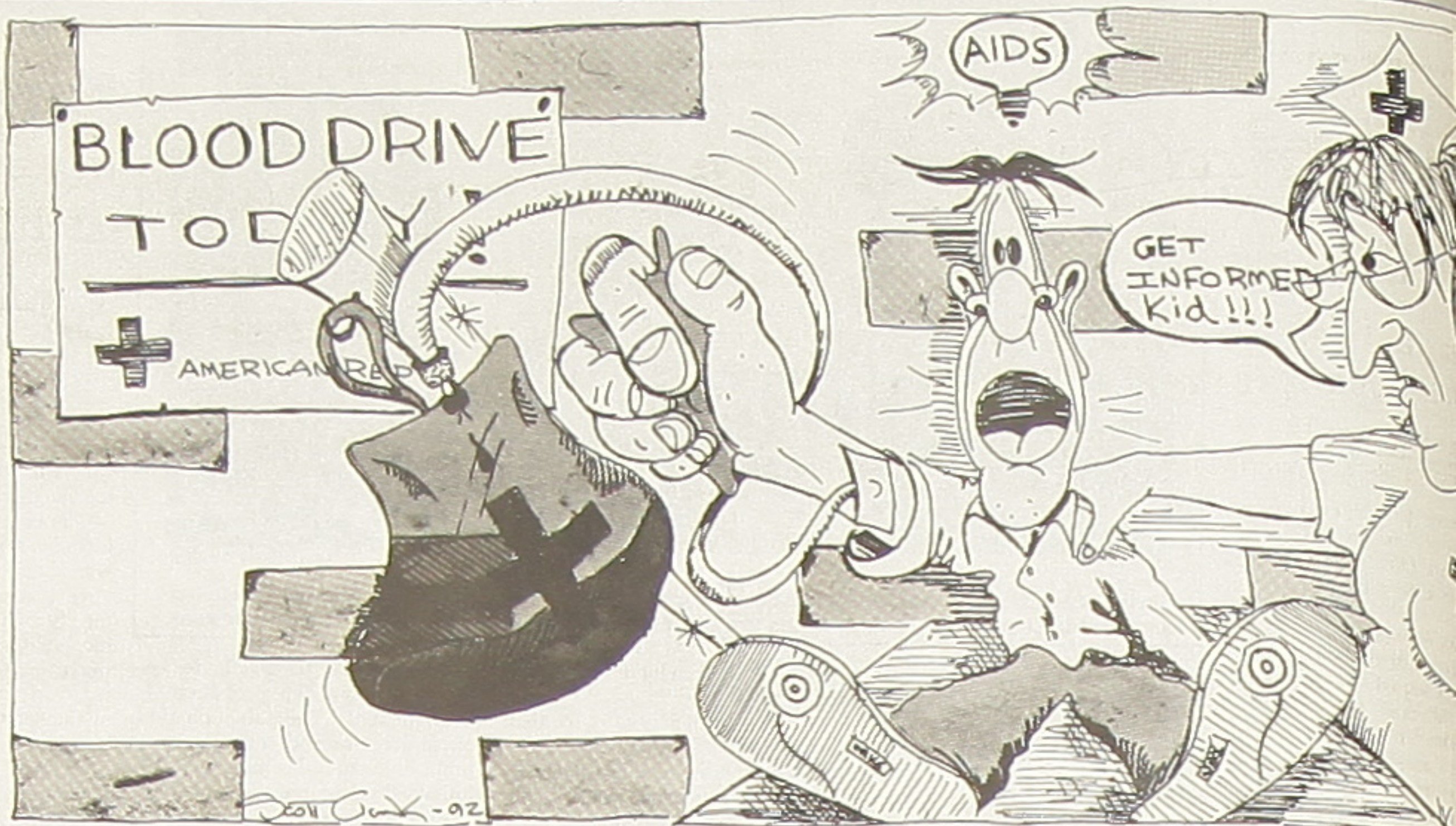
A new credit audit system, which could be available campus-wide by next spring, will allow students to see what they have already completed, what they still require, and allow comparison shopping for those who remain undecided as to a major.

The adviser will have more time to help the student forge a career path, rather than searching for a clue as to which catalog should be followed.

Mouser has said faculty response has been positive. In fact, he says he "can't think of anyone who wouldn't enjoy it."

Neither can we.

We salute Mouser, Earney, and everyone involved in this new audit system. It is convenient and cost efficient. A welcome marriage.



► EDITOR'S COLUMN

After all, everyone loves recognition

By SHARON WEBER

EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

The time for awards and recognitions has arrived. Outstanding seniors are being announced in all departments. Well, I think it is time for a new award. This new award is called The Daffy (Distinguished Award For a Fun Year). As editorial page editor and a graduating senior, I think there are a few people who need to be recognized for their outstanding contributions to this page, the College, and my career.

The first Daffy goes to Rod Surber, news bureau manager. His letter to the editor concerning Black History Month instigated more letters concerning the subject. Without Rod Surber, the letters to the editor space may have been boring or even blank. For this effort by Surber, I recognize him for his contribution. Are you listening, Mr. Surber?



The next Daffy goes to Dr. Dom Caristi, assistant professor of communications. A man who takes such great pleasure in giving tests and tormenting students deserves some kind of recognition. I have discovered from my own experiences and through interviews of his students that he enjoys giving tests more than he enjoys his own birthday. There has got to be something wrong with an individual like this, but we'll give him a Daffy anyway. Are you listening, Dr. Caristi?

My last Daffy award goes to Dr. Robert Markman, associate professor of history. Thanks to this individual, the word "nah" has whole new meaning in my vocabulary. I sat through many lectures hearing theory that sounded legitimate only to have it followed by "nah." I believe he needs to be recognized for the outstanding contribution to my vocabulary. Are you listening, Dr. Markman?

Because none of these award winners has time to thank me for this recognition, I have taken it upon myself to write a thank-you speech. It goes something like this: "I would like to thank my mother and father. Without them, I wouldn't be here. I would also like to thank Missouri Southern for giving me the opportunity to impress students like Sharon Weber. I will be eternally thankful."

There are no special certificates or trophies to represent The Daffy. For the winners, I would suggest clipping this column out of the paper, framing it, and hanging it on the wall of your offices. It deserves a place of honor among your other awards.

Selecting these winners was difficult. There were many candidates in the running. I would like to give honorable mention to a few individuals who were considered. Dr. Jim Jackson was considered for his contributions to my education in biology. I found biology could be fun. I also would like to recognize The Chart staff for their contributions to my vocabulary. I have learned many colorful words which I am not going to print. Time and space not allow me to publish them. But, thanks to them, I am. Is anyone still listening?

Well folks, those are The Daffy Awards. I hope you have enjoyed reading about them as much as I have enjoyed giving them. The next time you see an awards program on television, I sincerely hope you will remember The Daffys with fondness. When you look at your own careers, try giving recognition to the people who have contributed to those careers. After all, everyone loves recognition.

► IN PERSPECTIVE

Do college students want their future?

By KIRBY FIELDS

FRESHMAN ENGLISH MAJOR

It's not an elusive recession that will eventually bring our country down. It's not the technological superiority of the Japanese that, in time, will make the term "United States" insignificant. Not even Saddam Hussein and his phantom chemical weapons will make our people obsolete. No. None of the above even pose threats in comparison to our true public enemy number one. Our apathy toward our participation in our government will completely destroy democracy and the United States of America.

I'm not going to urge you to go out and register to vote. For every reason I have saying you should register you have a snappy excuse to avoid the tedious and time-consuming act. To ask you to register to vote would be a waste of my space and your time. If you aren't registered by now you probably won't be (until a tax increase on alcohol



is in question). What I want to do is to encourage you to become a bit more enthusiastic about our political process. We are college students in an already heated election year, and we have no excuse for not being stirred by daily developments. Yet, I talk to friends and find them embarrassingly unaware of current events. My girlfriend does not understand why I want to watch the news every Tuesday night, my friends like Bill Clinton simply because bagging Jennifer Flowers seems like quite an accomplishment, and my brother can't even spell "Tsongas."

Apathy and ignorance is tolerable, even expected, when dealing with the general public, but these qualities on a college campus are inexcusable. Why are we in college? Is it because we want to make more money than the average high school graduate? Do we just want the satisfaction of having a degree? Are we afraid to go out on our own? Or is it because we feel we really have the capacity to make a difference? And, if we do, is it a collective or individual capacity?

The reason we can't find consistent, or even dominant, answers to these questions is because we are attending college while it is in a state of limbo. In the 1960s colleges were liberal havens. They housed, developed, and fed minds, designing them to change society. The 80s used colleges as yuppie breeding

grounds. He who had the most toys won, and most seemed to care about the losers. Now it is the 90s, the question that needs to be answered is which way are we going to go. Are we going to revise the challenging path of the past or continue down the tonous road of the present? Or, are we going to blaze a new trail, one that will ultimately and ideally make the inquisition of the past with the confidence of the present?

Unfortunately, most indicators show us to be steady, unyielding path. Our behavior during election year has especially proved that we have not done many redeeming collegiate qualities, like awareness and action, and embraced superficial aspects, like social status and advancement.

So, here we are. We are the college students of the 90s and potential leaders of the 21st century. As we go about our merry ways, always the voice of an already reasonable society. And we have made great personal gains, but have yet to do a damn thing collectively. And we know everything and are bothered by what we do not understand. And the future is ours, but do we really want it? And if we do want it, then why don't we take it?

Because we are no better than anybody else.

YOUR LETTERS

The Chart welcomes letters from readers. Letters must be signed and should include a phone number for verification purposes. Because of space limitations, letters should be 300 words or fewer. Submit letters to The Chart office in Hearnes Hall 117 or fax them to 417-625-9742 by noon Monday for publication in that week's edition.



Religion does not allow for a 'choice'

The two Democratic presidential candidates are pro-abortion, including Catholic Jerry Brown. Speaking as a Roman Catholic, it is my discernment that no Catholic may vote for an individual who will facilitate abortions by appropriation and legislation if elected. A Catholic is morally bound to abstain from supporting those who accept the murder of fetal human beings.

The Catholic who votes for a pro-abortion presidential candidate commits sin as he or she becomes a voluntary participant in a process which ultimately leads to murder. Murder is a serious matter and a mortal sin. Catholic Canon Law states that the woman who aborts her child and those performing the abortion as well as

those who directly pay for the abortion are automatically excommunicated. It would appear that this excommunication applies to the willful pro-abortion voter also. Academic theologians and American bishops have not wanted to make this assertion. The episcopates are maintaining a "strange silence" about the moral implications of voting for a pro-abortion candidate. If a Catholic does not wish to vote for the Republican candidate, he may refrain from voting. There are no circumstances in which a Catholic may vote for a candidate who embraces abortion.

Joseph E. Valley

Writers need to rethink word choice

Every Friday I pick up a free copy of The Chart to read between classes. Generally, my favorite section has been The Public Forum. (I enjoy reading the editorials and letters and trying to figure those crazy viewpoints.) But lately it has not been such a pleasure to read The Public Forum.

I am talking about the profanity that is regularly cropping up, especially in the Editor's Column. In the last issue, we were treated to such journalistic jargon as, "pay out the a-," b---ing, and more. The strange part is that most of these people are actually going to class to increase

their command of the English language and their ability to inform/influence me with it.

Of course, you have the constitutional right (basically) to speak as you wish. Of course, these words are used every day by many people in that great, big "real" world out there. Unfortunately for The Chart editors, this does not automatically make them good journalists. As Dallin H. Oaks has said, "A speaker who mouths profanity or vulgarity to punctuate or emphasize speech

Please turn to Word, page 5

THE CHART

Five-Star All-American (1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991)

Regional Pacemaker Award (1982, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991)

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examination periods, from August through May, by students in communications as a laboratory experience. Views expressed do not necessarily represent the opinion of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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CAMPUS
CALENDAR

APRIL													
			1	2	3	4							
5	6	7	8	9	10	11							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18							
19	20	21	22	23	24	25							
26	27	28	29	30									

9 TODAY

The Fellowship of Christian Athletes meets from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. in the second-floor lounge of the BSC.

10 TOMORROW

The softball team plays in the Central Missouri Invitational today and tomorrow in Warrensburg.

The track and field teams compete in the MSSC Crossroads Invitational at noon in Hughes Stadium.

The Missouri College Newspaper Association kicks off its annual convention at 2 p.m. in Matthews Hall auditorium. Attorney General Bill Webster conducts a press conference at 3 p.m. to discuss his gubernatorial candidacy.

The tennis team hosts the University of Missouri-Kansas City at 4 p.m.

The baseball team faces the University of Missouri-St. Louis there at 4 p.m. The Lions meet UMSL in a noon doubleheader Saturday.

11 SATURDAY

The Missouri College Newspaper Association continues its convention from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Matthews Hall.

The tennis team entertains Northeastern State at 9:30 a.m. and Oral Roberts at 1:30 p.m.

12 SUNDAY

Lambda Beta Phi meets at 6 p.m. in BSC Room 311.

The Kappa Alpha fraternity gathers from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. in BSC Room 310.

Sigma Pi holds a meeting at 7:30 p.m. in BSC Room 306.

13 MONDAY

The academic policies committee gathers at 3 p.m. in Room 306 of the BSC.

The golf team tees off in the William Jewell College Midlands Invitational. The tournament ends Tuesday.

Student Senate Executive Officer Petitions will be available for those interested in running for the Senate in Room 211 of the BSC. Petition deadline is Friday, April 17.

The Greek Council meets at 4 p.m. in Room 311 of the BSC.

Sigma Nu meets at 5 p.m. in Room 313 of the BSC.

14 TUESDAY

The Baptist Student Union gathers from 11 a.m. to noon in Room 311 of the BSC.

The softball team meets three MIAA opponents at Southwest Baptist University. LDSSA meets at noon in Room 313 of the BSC.

The Newman Club gathers at noon in BSC Room 306.

The College Republicans gathers from 12:15 p.m. to 1 p.m. in Room 311 of the BSC.

The baseball Lions battle Oral Roberts University in a doubleheader starting at 4 p.m. at Joe Becker Stadium.

Kolonia meets at 7 p.m. at College Heights Christian Church on Newman Road.

15 WEDNESDAY

Teacher Placement Day will be held on the third floor of the BSC.

The CAB meets at 3 p.m. in Room 311 of the BSC.

The Student Senate gathers at 5:30 p.m. in BSC Room 310.

YOUNG AUTHORS' CONVENTION

Elementary students show their stu

By KRISTA CURRY
STAFF WRITER

Six hundred area elementary students will have the opportunity Saturday to share books they have written and listen to area authors during the fifth annual Young Authors' Conference on campus.

"The purpose of the conference is mainly to get the kids in area schools to start writing," said Karen Bigbee, secretary of the Missouri Southern education department. "They can use their imagination and their own creativity to write stories. It just helps them in their reading and writing skills."

"It's not really a competition. The kids who come aren't quote 'win-

ners.' They're just kids who represent their schools."

Students' books are judged at the elementary schools to decide who comes to the conference.

"We do have guidelines as to how the books are judged and how they're written," Bigbee said. "We want them to use their own ideas and their own imagination."

"We allow each school to bring at least 12 kids. They can choose from whatever grades they want to send, but we like to see them kind of split up. The majority of the schools bring two from each grade."

Students are separated by grades at the conference. Authors Crescent Dragonwagon of El Dorado Springs, Connie Hiser of Webb City, and

Rhea Beth Ross of Granby will speak to the students. Also, political cartoonist Nic Frising from *The Joplin Globe* will meet with them.

Pat Koppman, past president of the International Reading Association, will speak to parents while the children are at the conference.

"I've heard that some parents come back to the conference just to hear Pat Koppman, even though their kids aren't here," Bigbee said. "She's an excellent speaker."

"As far as the authors go, we choose a book the authors have written for a particular grade level, and that's what we pass out as kind of a reward for the kids. They (the books) will be autographed."

Students also will receive a cer-

tificate for their participation.

"We want the students to feel important," Bigbee said. "They are doing something very worthwhile."

Books are put on display on the third floor of the Billingsly Student Center.

"This is the first year I'll actually be going to the conference," Bigbee said. "I've heard lots of good stories about lots of good books. I haven't actually seen the books, but everyone I've talked to from the schools, from the steering committee to the coordinators, have raved about some of the books these kids have written."

"Right now we have about 115 college students helping out. But we also have the coordinators from the schools who make sure the books get

written and registration is in."

Dr. Cameron Pulliam, professor of education, is the coordinator of the conference.

"He oversees everything," said. "He does the major background work. If something falls back on him."

Anyone having questions about the conference may Pulliam in Room 236 in Taylor Hall or at 625-9623. Bigbee may be reached in Room 309 of Taylor Hall.

"It's a wonderful experience for everyone—the kids, the parents, the teachers. I love the conferences, but I especially enjoy because of the rewards that are involved."

SPRING FLING '92

Bonfire, blackjack set for next week
CAB plans western-style events

This year's spring event features a western theme: "MSSC Spring Fling '92...the Horse You Rode in On." The Campus Activities Board is heading the event.

"We've never done it (this theme) before," said Kevin Lurten, CAB president. "We thought it would go over well in this area."

"It's kind of the open, out on the prairie—dancing around the bonfire. Like you see on the westerns."

Spring Fling will kick off at 10 a.m. Monday with a blackjack tournament. A goat-milking contest is scheduled for 3 p.m. Monday on the campus oval. The blackjack tournament also will be played April 14-15 at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Tuesday will feature a bonfire/hayride/ghost-storytelling at dusk between 7:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. in the Ecumenical parking lot across the street from campus. The CAB is trying to find a storyteller for the night.

A CAB coffeehouse at 7 p.m. Wednesday in the Connor Ballroom of the BSC will spotlight magician Brad Montgomery.

CHEERS will provide free non-alcoholic drinks at the coffeehouse. There will be a \$1 admission fee.

Due to Good Friday being in the same week as Spring Fling, a slight

change will be made in the week's usual program concerning the Spring Fling cookout.

"It will be on Thursday instead of Friday," said Lory St. Clair, CAB lecture chairperson. "We figured people would want to go home right after classes ended instead of going to a cookout."

The cookout, held from 10-40 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Biology Pond, will offer barbecued hamburgers, baked beans, potato salad, fresh fruit, chocolate chip cookies, and Pepsi.

Also, several games will be held during the cookout. A student tug-o-war contest begins at 11 a.m., with a faculty/staff tug-o-war at noon. A roping contest, sack races, stick-horse races, and a cow-patty throw will be held during the cookout.

The cookout is free to students and children 12 years old and under and \$3 for others. Prizes will be awarded for the contest winners.

Also on Thursday will be a western dance from 9 p.m. to midnight in the Lions' Den.

Spring Fling '92 will wrap up after the horseshoes tournament. The tournament will be at 10 a.m., 11 a.m., and 1 p.m. on Friday, April 17 on the campus oval.

A HELPING HAND



Coach Scott Ballard passes the ball to a teammate in an April 1 faculty/staff basketball game. The charity event was sponsored by Sigma Pi. Game proceeds were donated to the Lafayette House.

CHAD HAYWORTH/The Chart

CONTINUING ED

CPR class to be held tomorrow

By JENNIFER SEXTON
STAFF WRITER

This year, more than 15 people in the United States die every minute from a heart attack. Half of the people can expect to die.

Among the most effective of saving some of those lives is cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), which the American Red Cross has been teaching to the American public since 1974.

Citizens trained in CPR can know what to do before the emergency medical service (EMS) arrives. The CPR course recognizes that and integrates the life-saving techniques of rescue-breathing, first aid, CPR, and CPR with other, but basic first aid skills.

A CPR Challenge course designed for those interested in renewing CPR certification will be held from 2-4 p.m. tomorrow, in Room 102 of Young Gymnasium.

"It (CPR certification) is good for one year," said Diana Wilson, intramurals director. "It's important, although not using it is the average individual."

Wilson stressed the importance of annually renewing certification.

"It is necessary to refresh memory and review skills," she said. "If improperly used, CPR could harm to the individual."

The class is a refresher course in life-saving skills to use in respiratory and cardiac emergencies. An emergency (such as a drowning or choking, making it difficult or impossible to breathe) or cardiac emergency (where the heart is not working properly or has stopped beating) can happen to an adult, a child, or to an infant.

Last week in Joplin, a 15-year-old boy saved the life of a schoolmate choking on a sucker.

"He had seen one of our posters showing the step-by-step instructions," said Linda Mayes, city services director for the American Red Cross. "It was one of the most incidences in everyday life."

Those interested in renewing their certification may pre-enroll by calling 625-9384. Cost is \$5. Participants must hold current certification.

ALPHA EPSILON RHO

Student receives \$2,000 national scholarship

Le Jeune third to win for broadcasting club

By P.J. GRAHAM
CAMPUS EDITOR

Keeping a winning streak going for the campus chapter of the National Broadcasting Society—Alpha Epsilon Rho also gave financial aid to a Missouri Southern student.

On March 25-28, during a national convention in Washington D.C., junior communications major Suzanne Le Jeune won a \$2,000 national scholarship.

"This is the third year Southern has had an AERho chapter," Le Jeune said, "and each year we've

won some type of [national] award. "We're trying to get the Missouri Southern name known."

Judy Stiles, the group's adviser, was given an honorable mention as adviser last year. Two years ago, during the organization's first year, a student received a \$1,000 scholarship. The group meets on campus twice a month.

"We have enthusiastic members who are willing to work for the organization," Stiles said.

The John Bayliss Broadcast Foundation supports the scholarship Le Jeune won. To be considered for the award, all applicants send in a resume, fill out an application, and send three letters of recommendation. Le Jeune believes the scholarship

committee looks at some areas of the selection process closer than others.

"I think they look at your resume a great deal," she said.

Le Jeune began working at KXMS radio in the fall of 1989. In April 1990, she started at KJUZ (Z102.5). She also has participated in the Modern Communications Club as well as AERho.

She has advice for anyone interested in this type of scholarship.

"Do as much as you can inside and outside school," Le Jeune said. "Networking is one of the most important things."

The scholarship will cover the costs of three more semesters for Le Jeune. She eventually wants to manage a radio station, but directly

after graduation she wants to start at a small station.

"I want to start out at a lower level," she said, "because you get more involved with the people of the city."

"I think that is important to build [a career] on."

She believes the College helped her in her professional career.

"I give a lot of credit to the campus radio for teaching me how to run the board and everything," she said.

Le Jeune said she learned about the scholarship through the group's newsletter. John Bayliss, whose foundation funded the scholarship, was a leader in the radio industry.

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UPCOMING EVENTS
CALENDAR

MO. SOUTHERN

42nd Spiva Annual Exhibit:
p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday, 10
p.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday-
Saturday; through April 18;
Spiva Art Center
"Godspell:" Southern
Theatre; 7:30 p.m. April 15-18;
Taylor Auditorium; 417-623-5840

JOPLIN

Karaoke: every Tuesday
and Thursday; Champs; 516
Joplin; 417-782-4944
Night Train: tomorrow and
Saturday; Champs
Oreo Blue; April 17-18;
Champs
Reggae Party Night:
tomorrow; Bypass; 1212 Main;
417-624-6544
Nace Brothers: Kansas City
rhythm and blues; Saturday;
Bypass
Walking on Einstein:
alternative rock; April 17;
Bypass
Live Comedy Show: April 18;
Bypass
Medical Madness Bash:
tomorrow; Maxi's; 3405 Range
Line; 623-1055
Living Easter Pageant: Life
of Christ through dramatic
acting, music, colorful
costumes, and authentic
scenery; 4:30 p.m. and 7:30
p.m.; tomorrow through
Sunday; Ozark Christian
College; 417-624-2518 (Ext. 210)
Missouri Southern Suzuki
Jain Academy: Easter
performance; 1 p.m.; Saturday,
April 18; J.C. Penny Court at
Fairpark Mall
Spring Art Show: 10 a.m.-4
p.m.; tomorrow through
Sunday; artCentral; 308 E.
Central; Carthage; 417-358-4404

SPRINGFIELD

National Invitational Photo
Exhibition: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday-Saturday, 1 p.m. to 5
p.m. Sunday, and 6:30 p.m. to
10 p.m. Wednesday; through
Wednesday; Springfield Art
Museum; 417-866-2716
Caddie Woodlawn: through
Sunday; Springfield Little
Theatre; Landers Theatre; 311
E. Walnut; 417-869-1334

TULSA

Shared Visions: Native
American Painters and
sculptors in the Twentieth
Century; through Sunday;
Increase Museum; 918-582-3122
Posters of Paris 1880-1900: 50
original hand-colored
photographs from the Terry and
L. Silver Collection,
including French scenes;
through May 10
The Canadian Brass: Sunday;
Joplin Performing Arts Center;
417-986-7711
Concerttime: The Cimarron
Band; Sunday; Philbrook
Museum of Art; 918-742-4087

KANSAS CITY

"A View from the Bridge:"
through Sunday; Missouri
Theatre; 918-235-2700
Shear Madness: through
April 30; American Heartland
Theatre Stage Two, Westin
Town Center Hotel;
417-442-9999
Mamix: contemporary
dance company; 8 p.m.
tomorrow; Folly Theater; 12th
and Central; 816-781-8250
Ivan Marakec: pianist; 8
p.m. Saturday; Folly Theater

ST. LOUIS

The Winans: contemporary
gospel group; 8 p.m. April 17;
Theatre; 527 North Grand
Avenue; 314-534-1111; tickets
\$20 and \$19.50

SOUTHERN THEATRE

Bible parables center for 'Godspell'

By DAWN ADAMSON
ARTS EDITOR

Bible parables modernized is the theme of *Godspell*. The musical will be held at 7:30 p.m. April 15-18 in Taylor Auditorium at Missouri Southern.

Godspell is based on the Book of Matthew in the Bible.

"Even though it's based on the Book of Matthew, it's a contemporary look at the Book of Matthew," said Dr. Jay Fields, director of theatre. "It's a 20th century, or a 1990s, look at how people today might interpret the Book of Matthew."

Fields saw *Godspell* about 20 years ago in London.

"It's a play that I really believe all the information in," he said. "Another big part is the fact that it's a musical our students could do without a lot of musical training and without a lot of outside help."

Stephen, who is really Jesus, is portrayed by Steve Kenny and has a positive influence on the other characters. He helps them realize they can find happiness and fulfillment.

"He (Kenny) is the only one in the play who really only plays one character," Fields said. "None of the characters really play just one character; they play a variety."

"When I say 'playing more than one character,' the audience will always know what's going on. For example, at one point they are all the animals on Noah's Ark—you don't have to know which one is the lion."

Fields said one character the audience needs to know is Judas, played by Brett McDowell, senior theatre major.

The musical is arranged in an ensemble.

"An ensemble means they are all equally important," Fields said. "There are 10 players who are working together, and they all deserve equal recognition."

The theme of *Godspell* is positive.

"Although it does cover the crucifixion, (it is positive). The crucifixion was all part of God's plan—it covers all that," Fields said.

He believes the play will be a

MAKING A JOYFUL NOISE



The cast of the musical "Godspell" rehearses its singing for the final Southern Theatre production of the semester. It runs April 15-18.

success.

"First of all, it's a musical. They (the audience) will enjoy the theatrics of the play," he said. "If they have read the Bible and understood the parables, they will understand the play better. But I think everyone will enjoy it."

The setting of *Godspell* will be scaffolding and a raked stage.

"It's kind of like nowhere and everywhere. There is no [real] setting for it," Fields said. "The stage is pretty bare."

The costumes will be made to look as if a child had gone into an adult's closet and played at dressing up.

"The costumes have the look of children trying to dress up," Fields said. "They're supposed to be clown outfits, but not with a big red nose."

The four-piece orchestra will be seated on stage with the cast, albeit off in a corner. Cecie Fritz will play the piano; Keirn Smith will play the guitar; Randy Graue will play percussion; and Gina Collinson, senior

theatre major, will play the banjo.

Other cast members are Rhea Brown; Diana Gaines, junior psychology major; Jeff Johnston, sophomore physical education major; Lisa Marie Olliges; Diedra Craven, sophomore music major; Heather Haar, junior theatre major; Susan O'Brien, junior speech and drama education major; and Jonathan Peck, junior speech and drama education major.

The crew includes Sam Claussen, associate professor of theatre; Bill

Collinson; Anne Jaros, assistant professor of theatre; Cecie Fritz; Gerri-ellen Johnston; Tom McCauley, freshman theatre major; and Crista Rainey, junior theatre major.

Tickets are \$4 for adults, \$2 for children and senior citizens, and free to Southern students. To reserve tickets, persons may contact the theatre department at 625-9393. Reserved tickets not picked up by 7:15 p.m. the night of performance will be sold.

Southern debaters record big wins at CEDA Tourney
Hood, Doubledee team finishes 64th in field of 250By HONEY SCOTT
STAFF WRITER

The trip to the University of Texas at Arlington for the CEDA nationals proved to be a success for Missouri Southern's Cross Examination and Debate Association team March 27-30.

"I am proud of us. We've accomplished a lot this year," said Brooks Haynie, Southern's debate coach.

Two teams went to the CEDA nationals. Alecia Ward, junior political science major, and Phillip Samuels, freshman speech and drama education major, were the first team. The second team consisted of Paul Hood, senior English major, and Steven Doubledee, sophomore communications major.

Hood and Doubledee went 5-3 at the tournament, which put them in the top 64 teams out of

250.

"That's the equivalent to making it to the final 64 in basketball," Haynie said.

They beat both the A and B teams from the University of California at Berkeley. They also beat Wheaton and the University of Alabama.

"Our biggest wins were against the UC Berkeley teams," Haynie said. "We went in as underdogs and won both rounds; it was very satisfying. We were just hot; that's all there was to it. We were just doing great."

Hood and Doubledee lost in the octafinal round to Kansas State University on a 2-1 decision. The KSU squad was a national champion last year.

"Considering they were debating against the defending national champions, they did a great job,"

Haynie said.

Southern finished in a tie for seventh overall in the tournament. "What I was more proud of was that we got ranked as the 24th top school at the tournament," Haynie said. "Since we were doing better than Cornell University and UC Berkeley, I was very satisfied."

According to Haynie, this was the first time since 1987 that Southern has broken into the out round at the national tournament.

Ward and Samuels finished 2-6 overall, beating Morehouse College and Northeastern Louisiana.

John Kerney, junior accounting major, will go to the University of Missouri-St. Louis tomorrow for the national individual events tourney.

ALPHA PSI OMEGA

Groups shares love of theatre with youth

By NICOLE DAVISON
STAFF WRITER

Members of Alpha Psi Omega recently got the chance to share their love of theatre with children in the area.

They performed children's stories at a Young Authors' Conference in Carl Junction.

"In the past we had guest speakers, which didn't go over real well," said Brett McDowell, APO president. "We thought actors presenting children's stories would be more entertaining to the kids."

The members performed two different children's stories: *Tikki Tikki Tembo* and *The True Story of the Three Little Pigs*.

Tikki Tikki Tembo is a Chinese legendary tale. It tells of two brothers and how they had an effect on the elimination of long Chinese names.

The other story, *The True Story of the Three Little Pigs*, is a tale told from the wolf's point of view. He claims he was framed.

McDowell, senior theatre and speech education major, said of the latter: "It seemed to be the favorite. It was more fun and more animated."

APO became involved with the Young Authors' Conference when Sam Claussen, one of APO's sponsors, was asked by conference organizers if he knew of anyone who would be interested in performing.

"It is the way we learn, not just about life, but about imagination," McDowell said.

McDowell also said members like the children's honesty.

"They'll either love you or they'll hate you," he said.

Examples of the children's honesty can be seen on the APO bulletin board in Taylor Auditorium where letters from the children who watched the performances are posted.

McDowell said APO really emphasizes the fact that its performances are taken from books the children can get from the library.

"We really want them to read the stories because they might interpret them differently," he said. "We want to encourage them to think instead of letting everything be fed to them."

Encouraging children to write and use their imagination is important to APO because many of its members are pursuing careers in the education field. Members who performed the stories were McDowell, Lyle Burrows, Stephanie Cain, William Watts, and Patrick Worley. Other members were involved with the technical aspects and props.

The future promises to be busy for APO. It has signed up to help with Saturday's Young Authors' Conference at Southern, and the principal from Carl Junction has invited them to go back and perform for the entire school.

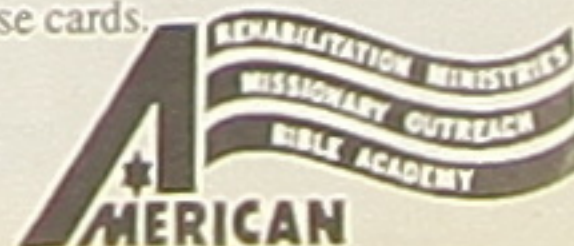
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Thousands of greeting cards are donated to A.R.M. each month by Outreach Publications of Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

A.R.M. (A nationwide prison ministry located on Joplin's North Main Street) must count and inventory these cards before shipping them to the prisons.

We need volunteers to help sort and package these cards.

CALL BILL BLAIR
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By DAWN ADAMSON
ARTS EDITOR

Spiva Art Center at Missouri Southern currently is displaying its 42nd annual exhibit.

The exhibit runs through Saturday, April 18.

"Spiva Annual is an open competitive—what I mean by that is any artist living in or doing work in Missouri or those states bordering Missouri may submit work for consideration," said V.A. Christensen, director of the art center. "The juror is to decide who will be in the exhibit and who wins."

The juror for this exhibit was Martha Gelarden, director of the Ford Gallery at Eastern Michigan University.

"We, when selecting a juror, are allowed to select someone who is knowledgeable about contemporary art," Christensen said. "Someone who is not just particularly concerned with one particular style of art."

Submissions for the exhibit included 106 artists, 50 of which were chosen. There were 321 works submitted by the artists; 74 were chosen.

"We began in the process of soliciting material for the show in January and so over a period of two and a half months we come down to what merits awards," he said.

"In the exhibition, certainly there is a carry-over of artists who have been in past Spiva Annuals," Christensen said. "There are new ones that are presented, and yet each [Spiva Annual Exhibit] is a bit different."

The juror views the works and determines which receive awards. "There's no real categories—it's all just based upon the quality of the

artwork as it's based on other artworks," Christensen said.

"We do produce a catalog which documents the show and gives them greater exposure and recognition," Christensen said. "It hopefully contributes to establishing the reputation with these artists."

Best of Show went to "Intelligam Fall" by David Murray. Runner-up was "Untitled II" by Ben Dallas. Third places went to "Loss" by Tom Gregg, "Mirage Image" by Selan Hall, "New Space: Vanilla" by William L. Rainey, and "Table with Broken Bowl" by Douglas Ross.

Honorable mention went to "Eggplant" by Roger Bowman, "Community of Jesus" by Marilyn Edmonds, "Dog Beach" by Jay S. Etkin, "Ancient Landscape -36" by John Fowler, "Knife Portage" by Dr. L.B. Holman, and "The Puppeteer's Retirement" by Lois M. Kellogg.

►FRISCO GREENWAY TRAIL

Railroad donates abandoned track

By JEFFREY SLATTON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

People of the four-state area soon may have a place ideal for walking, using bicycles, baby strollers, or wheelchairs.

The Frisco Greenway trail is a section of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad recently donated to Jasper County. Cliff Walker, of the Joplin Trails Coalition, said it is working closely with the Rails to Trails Conservancy in developing the land between Joplin and Webb City.

"The county commissioners have given us the power to continue this project," Walker said.

There are now more than 400 rail-trails in at least 42 states. These add up to some 4,900 miles. Missouri's Department of Natural Resources is in the process of developing the Missouri River Trail, commonly known as the Katy Trail, and currently has more than 100 miles of the parkway completed.

Walker said the goal for the Frisco Trail is to provide a safe and convenient place for people to use.

"We also want to preserve the history and beauty of southwestern Missouri," he said.

Walker said the Joplin Trails Coalition has been formed for the development of recreational trails such as the Frisco Greenway Trail.

"We are devoted to obtaining support, raising funds, publicizing the trail, and working on its development," he said.

The trail runs from near Crow and Broadway in Webb City to south of Ozark Christian College in Joplin. Walker said vandalism is not a major concern of the trail.

"Motorized vehicles [except motorized wheelchairs for the handicapped] will be prohibited on the trail," he said.

The area is 100 feet wide, with a railbed of about 10 to 15 feet. Walker said future plans for the trail include building two paths—one paved for bikes and the other crushed limestone for walkers.

Other plans include landscaping the corridor's remaining 80 feet in order to showcase the nature of the area.

GRASS ROOTS CAMPAIGNING



CHAD HAYWORTH/The Chart

Candy Turner collects signatures to place Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot on the Missouri ballot for the general election in November. Turner's goal in Jasper County is 2,500 signatures by April 25.

►JOPLIN CITY ELECTIONS

Voters reject tax increases

Welch, Hale elected to R-8 school board

By SHARON WEBER
EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

Joplin voters spoke loud and clear in the polling booths Tuesday. They said "no" to tax increases and "yes" to changes in the Joplin R-8 school board and City Council.

A 27-cent increase for the Joplin School District needed a majority vote to pass. The vote was 4,544 "yes" votes to 5,032 "no" votes. Without passage, budget expenditures may have to be cut by at least \$500,000.

Incumbent Carol Esch was defeated for re-election by newcomers John Hale and Paul Welch. A field of 11 candidates vied for two slots.

In a Tuesday night interview, Hale said he was delighted with the victory but there is a lot of work ahead

for the school board.

"I'm disappointed in the losses of the propositions," said Hale, who received 4,344 votes. "It will make the job much harder."

Hale plans to focus on the size of the work force and extracurricular activities to cut excesses.

In the City Council elections, incumbent Jim West was defeated for re-election. Jack Stults and incumbent Bernie Johnson were elected in the general Council race.

In Zone 2, Paul Bargar defeated incumbent Mayor Cheryl Dandridge 4,453 to 2,916. He had mixed feelings about his victory.

"I'm happy about winning since I'm rather competitive," Bargar said. "But I realize that I am facing a big, thankless job that comes with lots of stress."

He is confident about facing the challenges of the position and believes the vote shows the desires of the people.

"I was a virtual unknown before the election," Bargar said. "I think my message struck home to the average voter."

Johnson, associate professor of business at Southern, also was pleased with the election results but sees much work ahead.

"I was very pleased with the confidence the members of the community showed in me," he said. "The key issue facing the city is the solid-waste problems."

Johnson, who received 3,770 votes, sees the need for a regional landfill as a key for economic development in the area.

"New businesses aren't going to come if they have no place to dump their trash," he said.

In other election results, the 12-cent increase needed to finance a \$5 million school bond issue was defeated. The proposed six-year extension of the Jasper County sales tax for road and bridge repair passed.

►JASPER COUNTY

GOP caucus scheduled for Tuesday

28 party delegates to be selected

By BRIAN SANDERS
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Registered Republicans who would like to take part in the state Republican Party caucus may get their chance this week.

The Republican Party of Jasper County will hold a local caucus to select delegates for the state caucus

at 7 p.m. Tuesday on the third floor of the Jasper County Courthouse in Carthage.

"We are going to choose 28 delegates for the state caucus as well as 28 alternates," said Bob Capps, Jasper County director of the Republican Party. "These delegates will be selected from a committee, as well as other local officers."

Capps said the meeting will be open to all registered Republicans. "The delegate selection process will take place that evening," he said. "So anyone who would like to be involved in this is welcome to come."

The delegates will attend the state caucus later this spring in Springfield. Persons requesting more information on the local or state caucus may contact Capps at 417-358-1387.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION RESULTS

R-8 School District

27-cent increase in operating levy, which would generate \$908,000 in new revenues for the district.

Yes 4,459

No 5,032

12-cent increase in debt-service fund to finance a \$5 million bond issue for maintenance, repair, and remodeling projects in schools.

Yes 4,544

No 4,625

R-8 School Board

John Hale 4,344

Paul Welch 3,373

Charles McGinty 2,543

Rockford E. Smith 1,643

Carol Esch (I) 1,396

Donna Skouby 1,331

Jeffrey C. Herr 1,114

Mary Eggen Skaggs 1,002

Campy Benson 721

Gary L. Mariin 603

Dwight G. Watts 319

Incumbent

Brian Sanders / THE CHART

Incumbent

Incumbent

Incumbent

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►ELECTION '92

Hamlin files for Congress

By MIKE PETERSEN
STAFF WRITER

Concentrating on the affordable health care goals of Gary Hamlin's

Hamlin, 45, a Joplin physician, has filed for the Democratic nomination for 7th District Congressman.

"I am not a single issue candidate."

—Gary Hamlin, candidate for Missouri's 7th District

Hamlin said he had been contemplating a run for public office for about two years. It is his first elective office.

"I am not a single issue candidate," he said. "My background, experience in that the health profession is related to the issues before the legislative states of the nation now."

Hamlin, who has had a medical practice 19 years, and adequate taxes to fund local programs, education, and employment are suffering the economy.

He is concerned about the of education, abortion, and its effects on health.

"I want our children and future generations to become of the necessity to have above age student education in a stronger birthright laws, adequate health-care funding."

Hamlin, a Joplin native, is director of the HIV Early Intervention Clinic in Springfield. The clinic opens Tuesday, serving counties.

Hamlin, whose wife, Sharon, has six children support the run for Congress, said he would like to represent at the federal level the needs of the poor and middle class.

Others in the race for the Democratic nomination are Patrick on, a Springfield lawyer who the party's 1990 nominee; Stan Doug Harpool (D-Springfield); William Jacobs, Galena. The has been held by a Republican since 1960 and by incumbent Melcock of Springfield since 1988.

Hamlin is a 1966 graduate of Lincoln Junior College. He received a premedical sciences degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia, and in 1972 received a D.O. from Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery.



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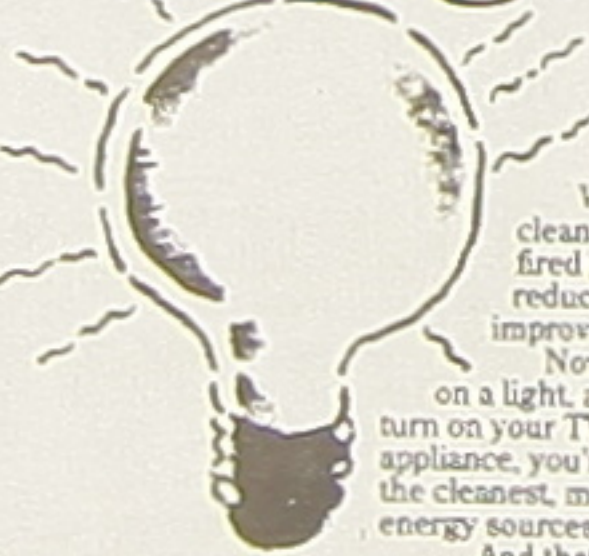
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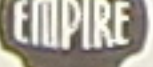
The environment is looking brighter.



We recently switched to cleaner burning coal in our coal-fired generating plants to reduce sulfur emissions and improve our air quality.

Now every time you switch on a light, adjust your thermostat, turn on your TV, dishwasher or any other appliance, you're choosing to use one of the cleanest, most efficient energy sources available.

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ST. CHARLES COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

College acquires permanent locale

SCCCC seeks campus food service

JOHN HACKER
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

After five years of holding classes in temporary facilities, St. Charles County Community College has moved to its new campus.

The college, which had been meeting in a former furniture store, a former drug store, and other makeshift facilities, completed the move to a new, permanent location over Christmas break, said SCCC President Donald Shook.

The new facilities are a vast improvement over the college's previous ones, he said.

"We went from 50,000 square feet to 200,000 square feet," Shook said. "We were in facilities that weren't designed for a college. Now we have more space that is more suitable for a higher education facility."

Shook said the new campus was financed by a local \$24 million bond passed by voters in 1988. He said the entire bond has been committed by the college. Approximately \$2.4 million was used to purchase the 135-acre site, \$18 million was used for construction, and the remainder used for site preparation, furnishings, and other items.

Almost all facets of the college have benefitted from the move, Shook said.

"We had relatively meager office accommodations before, but now we have a good arrangement of faculty offices," he said. "In the old facility we had one science lab, where now we have six."

The computer lab is now in better facilities, and the nursing program, which is our largest program, has two new labs.

While most areas of the college have benefitted, Shook said some programs still need work.

"We have moved everything but the bookstore," he said. "Also, we are holding some night classes at a local high school."

Shook said despite all the good news, there were some disappoint-

ments for the SCCC administration.

"There will not be the expansion of technical programs that we had hoped for," he said. "A drafting program is on the top of the list of new programs, but we don't have sufficient financial resources to add that at this time."

Shook said the new campus gives SCCC room to grow from its current enrollment of 4,041 students.

"At maximum scheduling, both day and evening, we could handle 6,000 students in these facilities," he said.

Lisa Pegg, a freshman at SCCC, said the new campus is a vast improvement over the old one.

"We have a lot more room now," Pegg said. "The classrooms are a lot bigger, and that helps with concentration. The library set-up is a lot better here, and we have a lot more computers available."

Some unexpected problems have cropped up as a result of the move.

"Our student center is not yet completed, and we don't have a campus food service as yet," Shook said. "The result of this is that a lot of students are leaving the campus between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., causing a complicated traffic problem which we didn't anticipate."

Overall, the move was made with fewer problems than some campus officials expected.

"Our board of trustees had its anxieties," Shook said. "We were relieved the move went so well. We had a lot of people put in a lot of extra time. The board presented a plaque to the college personnel to thank them."

Shook said long-range plans are already in the works for expanded facilities, including a gymnasium with swimming facilities, a vocational technical building, and a theater.

Pegg said she feels confident about the future of SCCC.

"I think more people are going to come here just because it looks like a college, and it feels like a college," she said.

SHOW ME SEAL



Fourth graders from Renner Elementary School in Platte County gather around the Missouri state seal in the Capitol rotunda Tuesday. The students were enjoying a field trip, including a tour of the Capitol.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

\$20 million to go for repair

\$85,000 would come to College

JOHN HACKER
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Taylor Auditorium may be getting a new roof in the near future thanks to an emergency supplemental appropriations bill signed Tuesday by Gov. John Ashcroft.

Sen. Roger Wilson (D-Columbia) said the bill contains about \$20 million for repair and maintenance projects across the state. The bill will accelerate work on these projects by approximately three months.

"These are all priority-one or emergency projects," Wilson said. "They were all recommended by the governor."

The \$20 million is part of a \$71-million federal reimbursement received by the state earlier this year.

Wilson's original proposal would have netted Missouri Southern \$2 million to pay some outstanding loans on the Webster Communications and Social Science Building early and save the College interest payments. The \$2 million still is in-

cluded in the governor's budget, but not in the emergency appropriation.

"It's our intention to go ahead and put that in the budget which will go into effect July 1," he said. "It will be difficult, but if there is any way to retire some of the remaining [\$2.8 million in loans], we will be more than happy to do it. That will be a very slim chance, though."

Wilson said the governor's office resisted releasing all the money early.

"We encouraged the Office of Administration to include the money, which will be appropriated on July 1 anyway, in the supplemental appropriation," he said. "That would have saved Missouri Southern three months' worth of interest."

Jim Moody, commissioner of the Office of Administration, said money for capital improvements is not normally included in a supplemental appropriations bill.

"Normally if you include a capital improvement in an emergency supplemental bill, the legislators take your head off," Moody said. "This year they decided they wanted to handle it differently."

Wilson said the money had been

budgeted for the 1992-93 fiscal year, but the Senate had wanted to accelerate the disbursement of the funds.

"With the cry for jobs that we have now and the need for maintenance and repair at our public institutions, the Senate thought it would be very advisable and feasible to move a large part of that money into the end of this fiscal year," Wilson said.

"This would mean we can get projects started now, and if it's a project of several months we don't lose any of the construction season which has already started."

Wilson said the largest portion of the funds would go to higher education, with the Taylor Auditorium roof one of the projects to benefit.

College President Julio Leon said Southern will begin the bid process as soon as official word is received from the state.

"It is our calculations that probably within a month we ought to be able to initiate the project," Leon said. "We are shooting for beginning the replacement of that roof immediately after commencement."

Higher Education Briefs

Perot plans Springfield trip in September

► Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot, who may enter this year's presidential race, will speak in Springfield Sept. 16.

Tentative plans include having Perot speak at the University Plaza Trade Center. His visit is sponsored by Drury College's Breech School of Business Administration, Ozarks Public Television, and Great Southern Savings Bank.

SEMO provost gets presidency

► Dr. Leslie Cochran, provost at Southeast Missouri State University, has accepted a contract offer to be president of Youngstown State University.

Cochran will replace Dr. Neil Humphrey, who is retiring June 30. He expressed regret at leaving SEMO.

"The last 12 years have been the happiest and most productive of my life, and Cape Girardeau has become 'home' for my family," Cochran said. "But the presidency at Youngstown is a once-in-a-lifetime career opportunity."

Youngstown has an enrollment of about 15,500, with its largest colleges being engineering and education.

Missouri-Rolla hires chancellor

► The Board of Curators of the University of Missouri system has named Dr. John Park chancellor of the Rolla campus.

Park, 57, has served as interim chancellor of UMR since June 1, 1991, when former Chancellor Martin Jischke became president of Iowa State University.

"He has served Rolla long and exceedingly well as teacher, scholar, and campus administrative officer," said George Russell, president of the University of Missouri system. "He is a person whom we know and respect and in whom we have great confidence."

Parks joined UMR's physics staff in 1964 and was named chairman of the department in 1977. He became vice chancellor for academic affairs in 1983.

Yearbook to fold

► The Savitar, the University of Missouri yearbook, will cease publication after the completion of the 1991-92 edition.

The Savitar, in its 97th year, is \$45,000 in debt. The decision to stop publication was made by Susan Holland, interim vice chancellor for student affairs.

The University of Nebraska and Oklahoma University also have eliminated their yearbooks in recent years.

Crowder gains 10-year approval

► An accreditation team from the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools has recommended the maximum 10-year approval for Crowder College.

Citing the quality of Crowder's faculty, exemplary budget control, and the depth of understanding of college issues of the Board of Trustees, the four-member visiting team extended Crowder's accreditation without review until the year 2002.

"We were confident that the team would find Crowder to be a model community college and worthy of the 10-year accreditation," said Dr. Kent Farnsworth, president of Crowder. "Everyone at the institution has been involved in an 18-month long self-study preparing us for this visit."

UNIV. OF MISSOURI

Geographer finds Japan in Missouri

After more than three years of research, a University of Missouri-Columbia geographer added more than 25,000 Missouri place names that were not on federal maps.

During the years of studying state names, Dr. Walter Schroeder, assistant professor of geography, came across some unusual town names including Tightwad, Peculiar, and Japan.

Schroeder and a group of MU graduate students poured over 1,300 maps comprising Missouri to find a name of almost every single spot on the state landscape, including shopping centers and TV towers. Other favorite names unearthed in the mapping team include Frog School, Skull Lick's Cemetery, and Three Johns School, named in recognition of its ample outhouse.

BEAR TALK



Willard May, House doorkeeper, shares a laugh with the Southwest Missouri State University mascot at the Missouri Capitol Tuesday.

TOURISM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

National committee to meet in Branson

Hancock hopes to improve air travel to Joplin and Springfield for tourists

JOHN HACKER
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Branson and southwest Missouri will be the focus of a Congressional subcommittee's attention Tuesday.

The House Small Business Subcommittee on Procurement, Tourism, and Rural Development will hold a field hearing on rural tourism at the Big Cedar Lodge, south of Branson.

Sam Coring, press secretary to U.S. Rep. Mel Hancock (R-Missouri), said Hancock and Small Business Committee Chairman Ike Skelton (D-Missouri), Rep. Bill Zeff (R-New Hampshire), and Rep. Ed Pastor (D-Arizona) will participate.

Coring said the subcommittee will focus on the use of tourism as an economic growth tool in rural areas of the country.

"We want to look at Branson's success and see how we can learn from it," he said. "If we could find the key to that success and copy it, we might be able to diversify the economy and help stabilize it."

Hancock said the subcommittee will discuss the possibility of attracting foreign tourists to southwest Missouri.

"International tourism is 6 percent of our tourist trade," Hancock told *The Chart*. "I'd like to get a little more of that trade for southwest Missouri."

Coring said increased tourism can be a real boon to rural areas.

"This is something we have to encourage," Coring said. "These people come in, leave their money, and go home. They are not a heavy permanent burden on an area."

Hancock said the committee will hear from people involved in improving the infrastructure and the accessibility of the area.

Prominent witnesses testifying at

the hearing include Peter Hershend, president of Silver Dollar City; Wayne Muri, chief engineer of the Missouri Department of Transportation; and two major country music stars to be announced later. Representatives of the Small Business Administration, the Missouri Tourism Commission, and other interested parties also will testify.

Increased tourism could help improve air travel to Springfield and Joplin, Hancock said.

"A lack of air access to southwest Missouri is a serious roadblock to increased foreign tourism," he said. "If we could get more flights coming in and out of Springfield and Joplin, it would cause a drop in airfares."

Coring said the committee will also try to find out what the federal government is doing to promote foreign tourism in middle America.

"When foreign tourists think of the U.S., they tend to think of New York, Disneyland, and the coasts," he said. "The U.S. Travel and Tourism Agency is in charge of promoting America in foreign countries, and we want to make sure they know America includes Mid-America."

Hancock said this is only the second time a committee field hearing has been held in Missouri's Seventh Congressional District. The first was three years ago when the House Public Works and Transportation Committee held a field hearing in Springfield.

Hancock said although tourism will benefit a large number of people in the Ozarks, he misses the hills as they were when he was growing up.

"I get nostalgic when I think of the Ozark hills," Hancock said. "I wish the hills could be as they were 50 years ago, but if an area doesn't grow, economic activity slows and becomes stagnant."

DAY AT THE CAPITOL

SMSU seeks to repair 'bad publicity'

JOHN HACKER
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Legislators and employees at the State Capitol might have been surprised to see a bear in the halls Tuesday.

The bear, mascot of Southwest Missouri State University, and approximately 50 students were part of a day at the Capitol. The students set up 16 displays from different departments and organizations on the third floor of the rotunda.

They also served box lunches to legislators and staff members.

Students got a chance to talk with legislators one-on-one.

They tried to send students to legislative sessions to the legislators," Aaron Rugh, legislative secretary for the SMSU student government, said. "We had a sophomore from Neosho who went around and delivered

invitations, and we sent around several students from the different organizations to talk to the representatives and senators," Rugh said. "We served lunch all day with the idea that the legislators would come by and look at the displays and see what SMSU is doing."

He said this was the first time SMSU has put on an independent event.

"Last year we did this with MU as a kind of a college and university lobby day," Rugh said.

Tina Howard, president of the SMSU Student Ambassadors and a junior from Carthage, said her group and the Student Government Association had been planning this event for more than three months.

Scott Austin, student body president and a senior from Kansas City, said response from legislators was positive.

"They are happy to see that we have taken the initiative to open the lines of communication," Austin said.

Dr. Russell Keeling, chief executive officer at SMSU, said these kinds of activities are helpful to legislators.

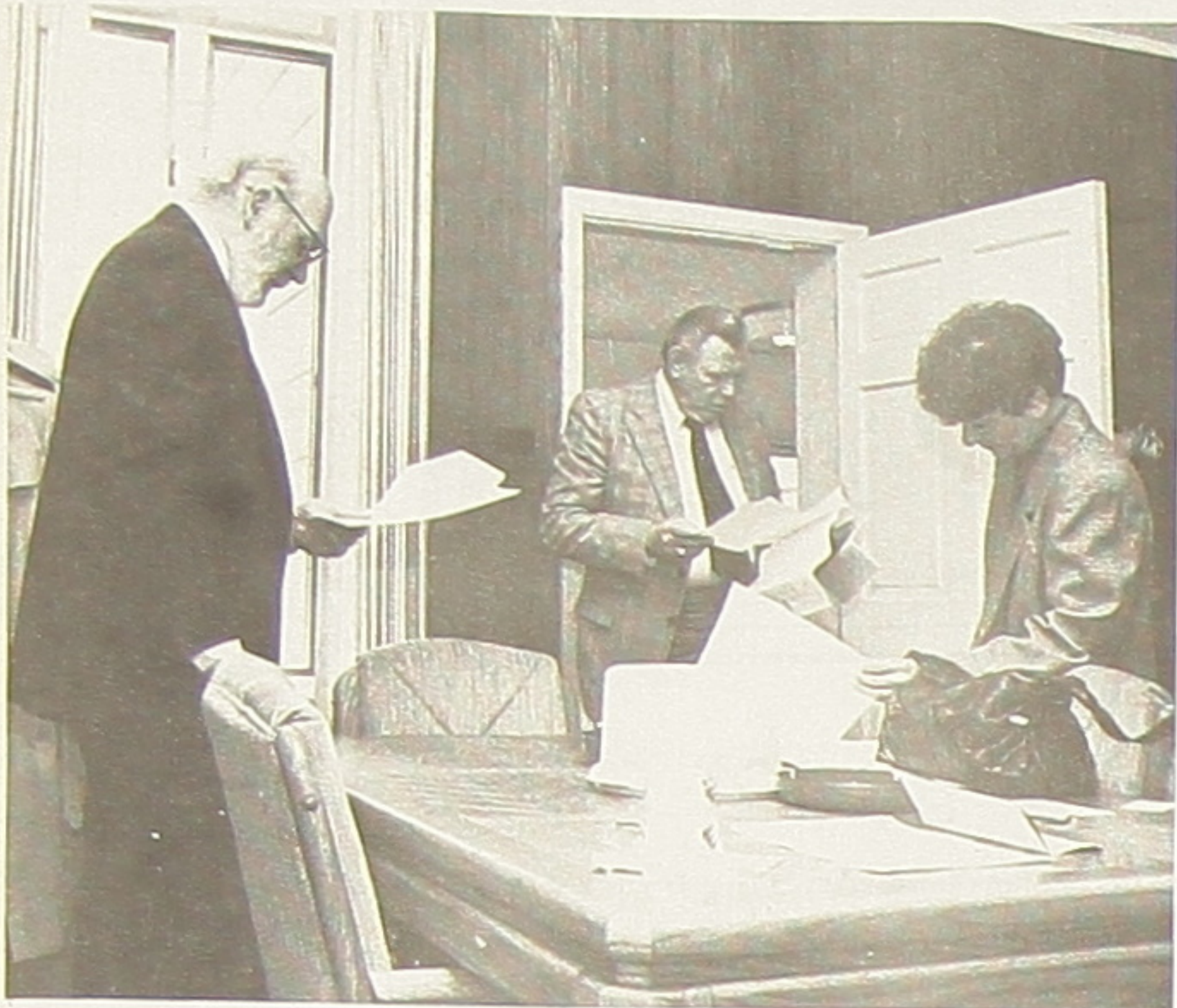
"It's hard for the legislators to get a feel as to what's really going on at an institution," Keeling said. "Obviously, they don't have time to go to the institutions, so we have tried to bring some kind of a representation up here."

Rep. Chuck Wooten (R-Springfield) said this activity could help repair SMSU's reputation.

"It serves to keep them in the forefront of the legislators up here," Wooten said. "At the present time, with so much bad publicity coming out of SMSU, they need a period of healing. When you have something like this, I think it's a beginning."

Canvassing at the Capitol

BEGINNING THE DAY



Lobbyist John Britton and associates Earl Schief and Jennifer Durham meet first thing each morning to discuss legislation pending in the General Assembly. Britton watches as many as seven bills a day.

Britton works the hallway

By JOHN HACKER
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Few people who spend time at the State Capitol do not know John Britton.

Britton, who has been a lobbyist in Jefferson City for 35 years, has gotten to know thousands of people.

He said he has always been interested in politics.

"I always wanted to be in government, ever since I stopped being a soldier. I couldn't get elected to office. I got into too many arguments."

Britton, 67, was a paratrooper with the 101st Airborne in World War II. He was wounded in the Battle of the Bulge when his unit was surrounded during Germany's last offensive.

He started as a lobbyist for an asphalt and paving group in 1957. Currently he runs John Britton Associates, a group of six lobbyists who represent a number of businesses, groups, and organizations across the state.

Britton's day usually begins around 6 a.m. and ends when committees adjourn at the Capitol, sometimes as late as 11 p.m. He meets with his associates at 8:30 a.m. to go over the legislative calendar. Depending on the calendar, he could be watching as many as seven or eight bills during one day.

"Even if we don't have bills on the

floor, we are still lobbying," he said. "The morning meetings help us look ahead and refresh our memories."

After checking on Molly, a cat who has been with him for close to 14 years, and a quick glance at the newspaper (the stock market and "Calvin and Hobbes"), Britton and his associates head for the Capitol.

While the House and Senate are meeting, Britton spends much of his time in the hallways outside the chambers.

"Patience is essential as a lobbyist," he said. "You don't always get what you want when you want it. I spend a lot of time standing around, smoking a cigarette and thinking."

Britton said most lobbyists spend much of their time in the hallways.

"This is where the work is," he said. "I guess I could sit in an office and make phone calls, but I don't know how well it works. Some people do it and do it well."

Much of Britton's job includes keeping track of bills as they make their way through the legislative process.

"I have to watch them and know when they need attention," he said.

Stamina is another important ingredient for lobbying, he said.

"You have to be physically strong to do this job," Britton said. "Walking these halls all day can wear you out."

After lunch at his office, he hits

the halls again for the afternoon. Several times during the day he asks the doorkeeper at the Senate chamber or Senate chamber to put him off the floor.

Some nights, Britton is in the Capitol until 11 p.m.

"It's really not so bad, though," he said. "It's only three days a week it only lasts 26 weeks out of the year."

Britton said he doesn't solicit clients.

"I represent a half-dozen organizations [including Anheuser-Busch and a number of association partnerships]," he said.

If lobbyists have a bad reputation, Britton said he doesn't see it.

"There may have been a time when that was true, but not now," he said. "I get lots of phone calls from young people who want to be lobbyists. It's got to be the popular trade around with legislators."

"I'm oblivious to public opinion anyway. I've got enough picking on me everyday."

Lobbying is not confined to professionals in Jefferson City, Britton said.

"Sometimes we'll have a client come in here on one issue and we'll take them up," he said. "All you are presenting the views of the people you represent to the legislators. Your arguments are sound, you win."

Britton's weekends mean work

By JOHN HACKER
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

While most people enjoy a few days off, lobbyist John Britton uses weekends on research.

The research aids Britton in his weekday work, when the General Assembly is in session.

Being well informed is one of the best ways to answer legislators' questions and to persuade them vote a certain way, Britton said.

"I usually read the research material my clients send me," he said.

Britton said he usually doesn't let his feelings interfere with lobbying.

"You have to remain aloof and emotionally unentangled," he said.

As a general practice, Britton said he will not work for a bill that runs against his grain.

"It's tough to work for something if you don't believe in it," he said. "There is usually a way to alter a bill so you can handle it. Usually it's a matter of changing a few words."

Britton said he doesn't actively recruit clients because he is now handling as many as he can effectively represent.

Lobbyist Tom Powell, a Britton associate, said Britton is one of a few lobbyists who turns away clients.

"John Britton turns away clients while other lobbyists at the Capitol are starving for them," Powell said. "He is one of the most expensive lobbyists at the Capitol—but he is one of the best."

ON A PEDESTAL



John Britton shares a moment with Molly, his 14-year-old cat and close friend. Molly lives in the office of John Britton Associates.

A knack for research and a commitment to hard work have made lobbyist John Britton...

PART of the PROCESS

By JOHN HACKER
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Among the legislators he works to persuade every day, John Britton is well liked and highly respected.

Many lawmakers point to lobbyists such as Britton as important sources of research.

"We really don't have time to research every bill that we consider," said Rep. Jim Murphy (R-Crestwood). "Lobbyists are able to give us that research."

Rep. Pat Secrest (R-Manchester) said legislators learn which lobbyists are open and trustworthy.

"They are one part of the research process at the Capitol," Secrest said. "They know the issues, and it's impossible for us to keep track of all 1,500 bills that pass through here."

Secrest, who is serving her first term as a legislator, said her opinion of lobbyists has changed since coming to Jefferson City.

"I came up here ready to believe the worst about them, but you quickly learn that lobbyists are very useful," Secrest said.

Sen. Roger Wilson (D-Columbia) said lobbyists tend to "open up areas of thought" for legislators.

"The good ones come to you and say 'Here are the concerns of my client,'" Wilson said. "There are too many who come up and simply say 'We don't want this,' and that's not real effective."

Rep. Chuck Surface (R-Joplin) said some lobbyists are handy when time is a factor.

"The good ones can give you a lot of information in a short amount of time," Surface said. "In the legislature that counts for a lot."

Murphy said Britton has a reputation for always telling the truth on an issue.

"We learn to appreciate lob-



Sen. Henry Panthiere (D-Kansas City) shares a word with lobbyist John Britton (right) in the hallways outside the Senate chambers.

byists like Britton," he said. "Although he is presenting his side of the story, he is always extremely well informed."

"I have voted against him as often as I've voted for him, but I'll always have a lot of respect for him."

Surface said Britton reminded him of the late Sen. Richard Webster (R-Carthage).

"He has an innate brilliance and

a commitment to outwork everyone else," Surface said. "His mix of honesty, bluntness, and a sense of humor has made him extremely effective."

Wilson described Britton as "an old, savvy type of guy."

"He's not a boisterous type," Wilson said. "He's real smooth—a total professional."

Britton has been a lobbyist for 35 years.

SHOP TALK



(Left to right) Lobbyist John Britton meets with associates John Leeper, Tom Powell, and Rodney Bland in the third floor rotunda of the Capitol. The group conferred to discuss their strategy for the session.

Sports give Beckley sense of confidence

STACY CAMPBELL
SPORTS EDITOR

Athletics have always played a role in Carey Beckley's life, but now they involve a larger part of it.

Beckley, Missouri Southern's new NCAA compliance officer, was involved in numerous athletic endeavors and thinks they helped her. "I feel fortunate to be involved in sports," she said. "It adds something to my life like an extra sense of accomplishment."

"It's a way to meet other people and a way to deal and communicate with others. Some people do not have that opportunity."

Beckley knows athletics benefited her elsewhere and can help others the same.

"It gives a sense of confidence and feeling about yourself," she said. "It was the interest I had that kept me along, and sports helped me go ahead in school and enjoy it. Athletics should feel fortunate to have that chance."

Beckley likes to play any kind of sport, but especially softball, volleyball, racquetball, and basketball. Athletics now involve her job, and she likes that aspect of it.

"I like the sports atmosphere and organized business office atmosphere," she said.

Her job includes making sure athletes are eligible, as far as grades and hours they are taking, making sure they do not receive too much money or make more money than NCAA rules allow, keeping track of games played, and doing other duties dealing with athletes' participation and eligibility.

"As the school grows, I feel that maybe they will divide into different areas, and I can learn more about eligibility," Beckley said. "If the school becomes a university, then there will be more things to learn."

She also has set several goals to help the athletes.

"I want to get on the level with the athletes so they can come to me for help and to ask questions," she said. "I also want to be able to help them on a one-to-one basis, know them by name, and just be supportive."

"It's hard for freshmen, and just one more person could make the difference."

Although she has been on the job only since December, Beckley likes the first impression but knows it may take time to get into the flow.

"There are a lot of things I feel I

won't learn until I actually experience it," she said. "I think it will take a year to organize and get a system down that I want."

"I like it because something new happens everyday, but I'm always calling asking what's going on," she said. "It gets complicated sometimes. The people have been great, and it's a good change from retail."

Prior to her arrival, Beckley worked for four years in retail at Musicland as an assistant manager. The opening for her present job became available when Heidi Oakes left to become coordinator of student employment.

Beckley, 27, said she was surprised to get the job.

"It is not like someone grows up saying I want to be a compliance officer," she said. "It was an opportunity for me because I was interested in both fields. I liked music, but I was getting frustrated."

Beckley hopes this job will allow her to become more involved in community and campus activities.

"That is one of my future goals," she said. "It was part of the reason I was excited about this job. I now am getting more involved by meeting other people, and the school has other organizations to get involved with."

Beckley graduated from Jasper High School and received a basketball scholarship to Crowder College in 1983. After one year of basketball, she switched to softball and in 1985 transferred to Missouri Southern. She received her bachelor of science degree in marketing and management in 1987.

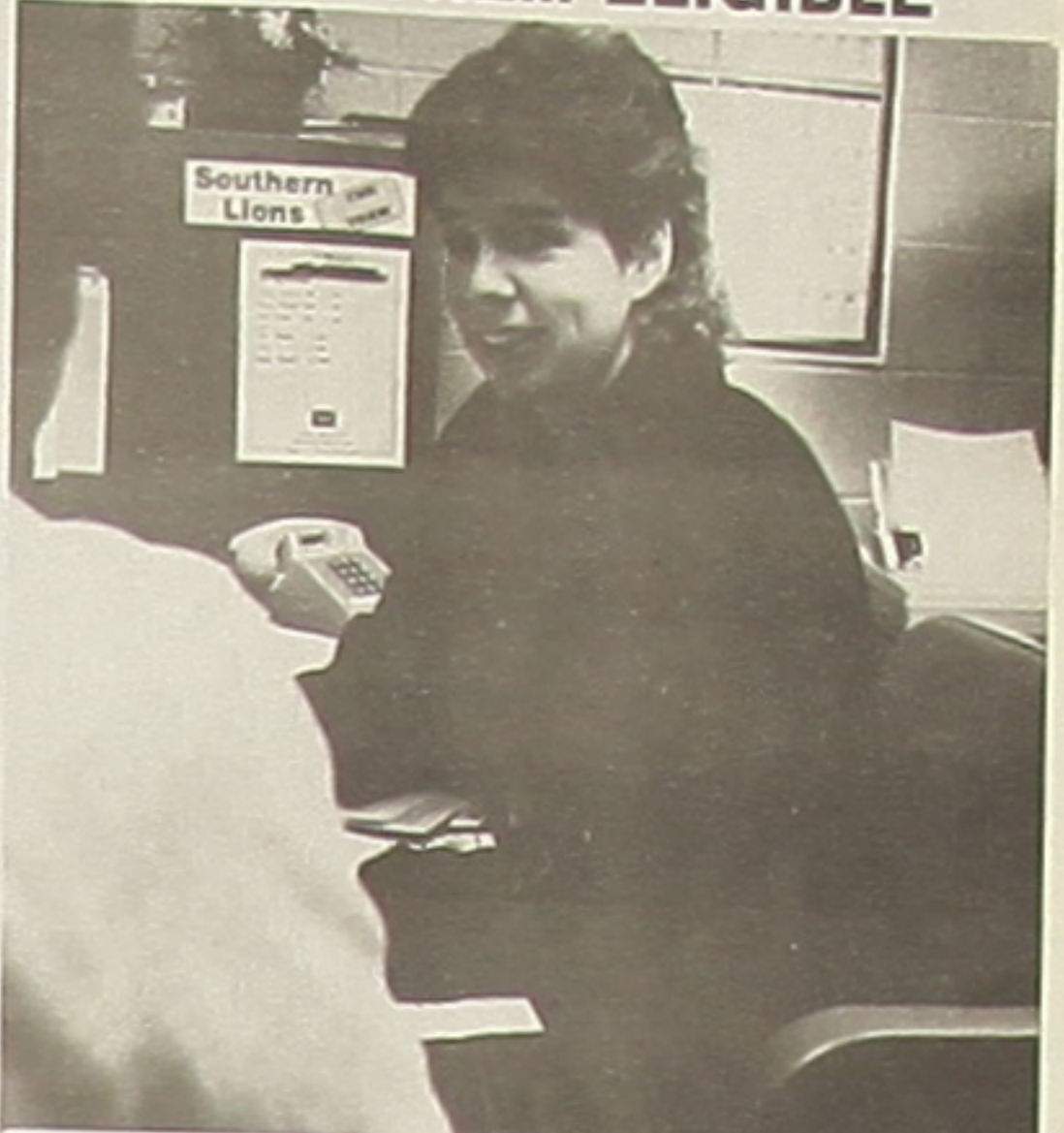
"I became interested in this field because I liked my business teacher in high school," Beckley said. "Marketing and management is a versatile field, and you can do about anything with a business background. It is something I can do just about anywhere, as well."

During her two years of softball at Southern, the team, while still competing on the NAIA level, won the district championship both seasons. The Lady Lions captured a fourth-place finish in the nation her junior season and a seventh her senior year. Beckley was named the team's most valuable player her senior season as well.

Beckley, who was married in June 1990, has one main goal for her life.

"Probably most of all, I want to be happy and feel good about myself," she said.

KEEPING THEM ELIGIBLE



JOHN HACKER/The Chart

Carrie Beckley, Southern's NCAA compliance officer, is a former athlete at the College. Beckley helps athletes maintain eligibility.

Bonacker finds career 'satisfying'

Instructor's art more than work

By JASON TURNER
CHART REPORTER

Most artists, when asked to name their major influences, think of male historical figures. But Joyce Bonacker, an instructor at Missouri Southern, feels differently on the subject.

"My major influences were women," she said.

A quick scan of her office reveals her passion for art history. There are shelves of books about artists of different persuasions, genders, and times. Bonacker's favorite books are those which deal with women artists.

Some of her major influences were Gorgia O'Keefe, Alice Neal, and Bettye Sarr, who, according to Bonacker, had the belief that everything in life had something to do with art.

Bonacker grew up in Illinois and moved to Springfield in 1960. She received her B.A. in 1981 at Drury College in Springfield. She went on

to continue her education at the University of Illinois and received her master's in fine arts in 1983 so she would be "better suited to teach."

She believes she has made the right decision in going back to school in order to gain the proper credentials to teach.

dent," she said. "The students are all trying to develop personal style and vision."

"It takes time to build the relationship, so I am having to be extra alert for signals in order to be a good resource to the students."

Bonacker has many hobbies in the

"It is a very intimate relationship between the instructor and the student. The students are all trying to develop personal style and vision. It takes time to build the relationship, so I am having to be alert for signals in order to be a good resource to the students."

—Joyce Bonacker, instructor of art history

"I love it," she said. "My career is very satisfying."

Bonacker taught design at Drury College for eight years. She chose Missouri Southern for a number of reasons.

"The faculty is very charismatic," Bonacker said. "The students are wonderful."

"It is a very intimate relationship between the instructor and the stu-

art field. "Everything I do has something to do with art," she said.

Some of her hobbies are collecting paintings, caring for plants, and traveling.

Two of the places she has a special interest in are Pompeii and the British Museum.

"Most of the treasures of the world ended up there (the British Museum). I really enjoyed Pompeii," she said.

"I studied quite a bit about it before I went, so I pretty much knew what I was looking at."

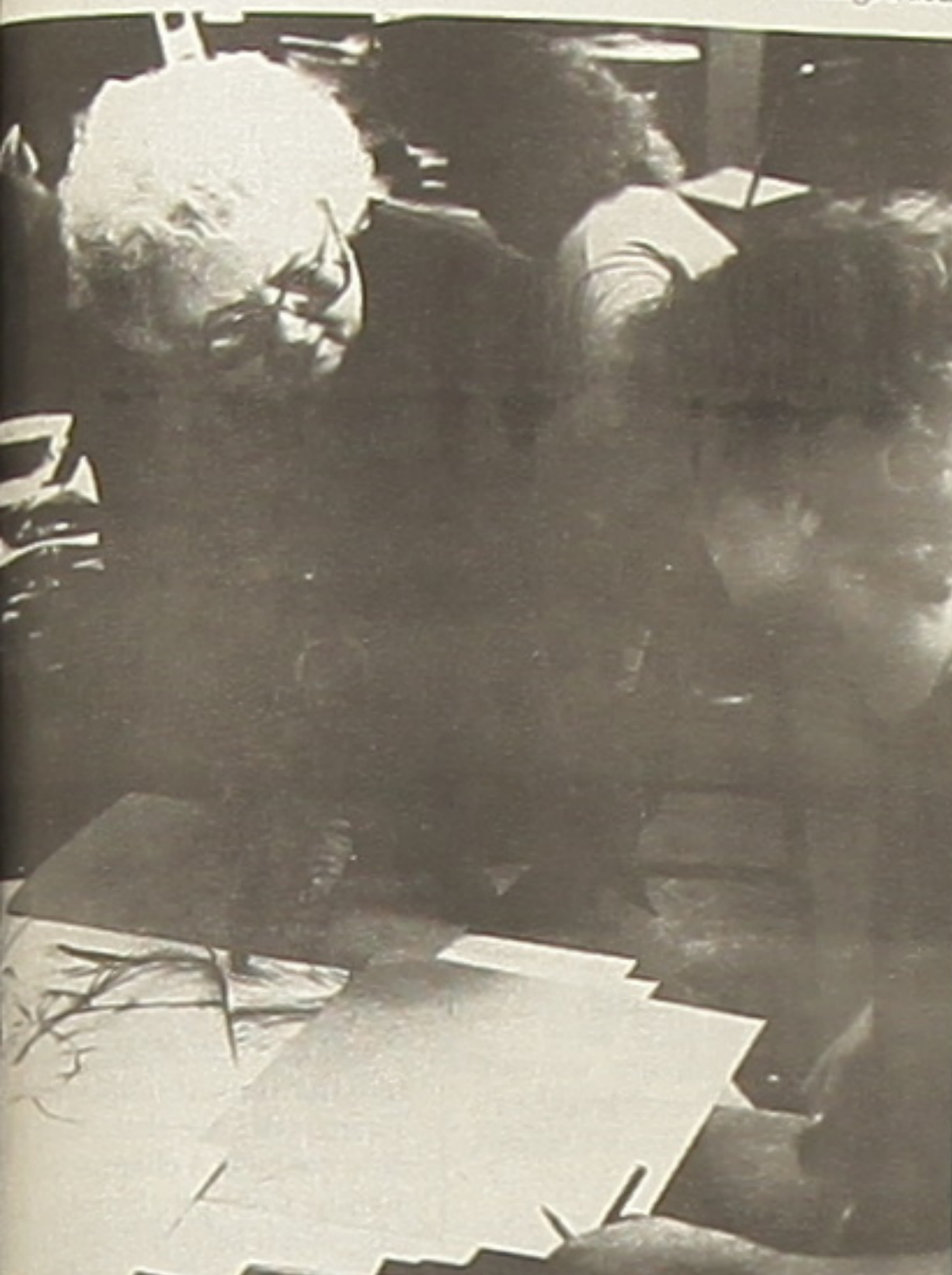
Bonacker is on the board of directors at the Southwest Missouri Indian Center in Springfield. The center specializes in counseling and assisting Native Americans with any problems they may have.

For anyone having questions about their ancestry or trying to learn the identity of a lost relative, the center also specializes in genealogy, or tracing the family tree.

She also is a sponsor of the Art League at Southern. It has weekly meetings in which the students participate in a variety of activities. The students also prepare art exhibits where they display some of their works.

Through her years in teaching and research, she remembers one quote particularly well that goes along with her philosophy that art plays a big role in life.

This quote was by the artist Bettye Sarr, who, after asked how she coped with being a mother and an artist, replied, "I didn't know there was a difference."



Joyce Bonacker

Spencer checks out more than 200 Southern students each day

Circulation clerk enjoys friendly Spiva Library atmosphere

YANNE ELLIFF
CHART REPORTER

A familiar face to many Missouri Southern students is Cindi Spencer, circulation clerk at Spiva Library.

Spencer is one of 13 full-time employees at the library.

"It is a fun, friendly, helpful atmosphere," she said.

Spencer said an automatic counter reads the number of students entering the library each day.

"I help approximately 200 to 400 students each day," she said. "I know at least 500 people by their names, and I recognize nearly everyone who comes in."

She began working in at the library in March 1990 upon coming to Southern to finish her education.

Spencer helps students on the main floor

with the LION computer and direct them to the various sections of the library. I particularly enjoy the people I work with, the hours, and the students," she said.

When Spencer is not working at the library, she enjoys attending Kansas City Chiefs games, shopping, cooking, swimming, and gardening. Although her husband has Chiefs' season tickets, she does not go as much because of her youngest son. Much of Spencer's time is taken up by her children's extracurricular activities: baseball, basketball, football, and soccer.

Spencer grew up in Ottawa, Kan., and graduated from Webb City High School. She now lives in Carthage with her family. She and her husband, Scott, have three children: April, 10; Brett, 8; and Clint, 1. The family is completed by Jake, a black

lab, and Samantha, a strawberry-colored cocker. Scott Spencer works as the material quality control technician at Display Technologies in Carthage.

Spencer plans to finish her bachelor of arts degree in finance in the spring of 1996.

"I chose finance because I find it to be a interesting subject," she said.

Being a working wife and mother, Spencer said she relates to the concern of balancing a career and a family.

"I really admire the wife of Bill Clinton," Spencer said while discussing politics. She calls Hillary Clinton "a strong-willed, intelligent person."

"If I could be anyone in the world, I would be Kevin Costner's wife," she said. "He is good looking and rich. I like him for the obvious reasons."

KEEPER OF THE BOOKS



CHAD HAYWORTH/The Chart

Cindi Spencer, circulation clerk at Spiva Library, is one of 13 full-time employees at the library. Spencer says she knows more than 500 people by their names and recognizes nearly everyone who comes in.



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FIRE IT IN THERE



Senior pitcher Cheryl Kopf hurls the ball toward the plate during Saturday's championship game in the Lady Lions/U.S. Cellular Classic. Kopf threw a shutout to defeat the Bearkittens of NW Missouri.

► SOFTBALL

Clarke runs record to 18-0

Team to play three at CMSU

By STACY CAMPBELL
SPORTS EDITOR

Another tournament championship will be on the mind of the Lady Lions' softball team when it opens play in the Central Missouri State University Invitational tomorrow.

Southern meets Southwest Baptist University at 10 a.m., Quincy College at 1 p.m., and Wayne State (Mich.) at 4 p.m. A single-elimination tournament will be played Saturday.

The opponents are familiar ones to the Lady Lions.

"We have played SBU three times now, and you hate to play a team too much because they could eventually beat you," said Coach Pat Lipira. "We beat Quincy in our tourney and Wayne State in Florida."

Senior catcher Diane Miller knows the title will not be an easy one to achieve.

"It's a good tournament with a lot of competition," she said. "Wayne State is second in our region [ranked 16th in the nation] and is probably the toughest competition."

"SIU-Edwardsville is in our region, and Central Oklahoma I feel should definitely be ranked."

Southern, ranked third in the first national poll, upped its record to 30-3 and 7-0 in the conference with two victories Tuesday.

Junior Katrina Marshall knocked home three runs en route to a 6-0 blanking of SBU. Six players had two hits apiece to lead a 13-hit attack.

Sophomore Angie Hadley moved to 4-0 on the season with a six-hitter and posted three strikeouts.

In the second game, Southern used extra innings to overcome Pittsburg State, 4-3. Junior Leah Ingram doubled home Marshall for the winning run in the eighth. Marshall

reached base on a single and advanced to second on a groundout.

Sophomore Andrea Clarke picked up her 18th win of the season without a defeat, giving up six hits in going the distance.

"We haven't been behind all year, and it was a good test to see how we reacted," Lipira said. "It was a great game with timely hitting and good pitching and defense."

She is pleased with the team's performance so far this season.

"We have had a great year," she said. "30-3 is a great record in softball or baseball. It has been a combination of pitching, solid defense, and a lot of hitters."

Miller agreed the offense has been a major key.

"The offense has been very consistent, and when the defense was struggling we were able to overcome it," she said. "Definitely the great season Andrea has had has helped, and the pitchers have really come around."

► TRACK AND FIELD

Split squads perform well

By NICK COBLE
STAFF WRITER

In an effort to cover more ground, the Missouri Southern track team split its ranks during last weekend's competition.

Despite the lack of a full team, a partial Southern squad finished second out of seven teams at Southwest Baptist University in Bolivar.

Jamie Nofsinger and Stacy Campbell finished first and second, respectively, in the 1,500-meter run. Scott Tarnowiecky took second in the 100 dash (10.76) and the triple jump (45-foot-2).

Doug Martin finished third in the discus (141-3), Curt Rosenbaum was third in the steeplechase (10:06), Higinio Covarrubias was third in the 800 dash (1:59), and Matt Houck was third in the shot put (45-8).

In the women's squad, Brenda Booth won the 5,000 run (19:02) and Robyn Reece was first in the 400 dash (1:11).

The remainder of the squad traveled to the Arkansas Invitational in Fayetteville. Jason Riddle finished seventh in the 1,500 (3:55) and 10th in the 3,000 run (8:29). Troy McCubbin had a personal best in the 800, finishing fourth (1:54). Joe Wood was eighth in the steeplechase (9:47).

"We had some people perform against some tough competition," said Coach Tom Rutledge. "We split our group and still almost won. It showed our kids that our freshmen are better than other freshmen."

In earlier competition, Debbie Williams made it to the final round of competition at the NCAA Indoor Nationals March 13-14 in Saginaw, Mich. Williams took eighth in the

400 dash with a time of 57 seconds.

"It wasn't what I wanted, but I was happy that I went to nationals," she said.

"It was an OK track, but the curves were longer than the straightaways. Being long-legged, I wasn't able to utilize the straightaways."

Williams is currently sidelined with an iliotibial band injury that may result in her being redshirted for the remainder of the season.

Southern will host its first meet of the season tomorrow at the MSSC Crossroads Invitational. Twelve colleges are scheduled to attend. Field events begin at 1 p.m., with running events at 2.

In addition, Southern will host a field of 22 high school teams Saturday. High school competition begins at noon; running events start at 1 p.m.

► SOCCER

Greenlee fills slot

New coach plans smooth transition

By CHAD HAYWORTH
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

For the second time in three years, the head soccer coaching position has been offered to George Greenlee, assistant professor of English.

This time, he accepted. "We went through this three years ago when Jack Spurlin retired," said Jim Frazier, men's athletic director. "At that time, Mr. Greenlee wasn't available."

Greenlee replaces Scott Poertner, who resigned to take the soccer coaching position at Blue Springs South High School. Greenlee plans to make the coaching change as smooth as possible.

"Because of the transition, I plan to keep it simple until we know where we want to go," he said. "This fall, we will play conservatively."

Greenlee will continue to teach a full load of classes, coaching only on a part-time basis. He will receive \$1,700 per season, the same salary as Poertner.

"I want to have the best program we can have with the situation we have," Greenlee said. "Coach [Hal] Bodon (former Southern coach) had a great program without a great deal of money or traveling and without a huge budget."

Budget woes have dogged the program for some time, and Frazier said the money problems have been his main concern with the soccer team.

"[The budget] is a real big problem, the problem," he said. "The soccer team must stay within budget, and that may require limiting travel to 200 miles."

Currently, next year's schedule has 13 games, but Greenlee hopes to add a few more.

Frazier said he was the best choice for the program.

"Scott Poertner did a great job under adverse conditions," he said. "But with his resignation, it was important to give stability to the soccer program. We got someone to do just that."

Greenlee said he is anxious to get started in his new job, and hopes to soon start recruiting for next season.

"Scott had been talking to six to eight people," he said. "Right now we are going to recontact those people under the new circumstances."

Because Southern cannot play enough NCAA Division II schools, the team cannot qualify for any post-season tournaments.

"My main concern, and quite honestly the players' main concern, is that there is no plumb at the end of the season," Greenlee said.

He said he hopes because of Joplin's geographic location Southern eventually can plan a tournament that would attract the top teams in the region.

"Joplin is a good spot for a tournament," Greenlee said. "But most importantly, we want to have a program the school can be proud of."

► TENNIS

Southern knocks off Drury despite forfeits

3 matches on tap for Bodine's crew

By STACY CAMPBELL
SPORTS EDITOR

Improving on a 7-3 mark will be the emphasis for the Lady Lions' tennis team during action tomorrow and Saturday.

The University of Missouri-Kansas City invades Southern at 4 p.m. tomorrow, then Saturday at 9:30 a.m., the Lady Lions host Northeastern (Okla.) State and at 1:30 p.m. Oral Roberts University.

Georgina Bodine, head coach, thinks the matches will be a challenge for the team.

"UMKC has two freshmen at the No. 1 and No. 2 positions from Carthage who are very good," she said. "We beat Northeastern State 7-2 earlier this season, but they are a much improved team."

"We played Oral Roberts in the fall and beat them, but they forfeited two matches to us."

Forfeiting is something the Lady Lions have had to learn to overcome.

Tuesday, Southern defeated Drury 7-2, with the only losses coming by forfeit at No. 6 singles and No. 3 doubles.

Senior Sarah Poole raised her record to 5-5 with a 6-4, 6-2 victory. Senior Melissa Woods, 7-3, won 6-7, 6-2, and 6-0. Freshman Misty Braswell, 5-5, rebounded from a 6-4 loss in the first set with 6-4, 6-3 wins, and junior Diane Hoch won 6-1, 6-3 to improve to a team-best 9-1. Sophomore Kendal Cottrell rounded out the singles action with a 6-4, 6-0

victory.

In doubles action, the team of Poole and Braswell won 6-4, 7-5. They are 5-2 on the year, and Woods and Hoch, 7-0, won 6-2, 6-2.

Southern was playing without juniors Angie Mayberry and Lori Housh. Mayberry has been out four weeks and hopes to get back into action by Monday if she receives doctor's clearance. Housh was unable to make the trip.

Bodine was happy with the way the team performed.

"We did really well," she said. "Our doubles teams have come together and are set now."

"Our season is halfway through, and we have done well. We missed Angie [Mayberry] and had to forfeit some matches because of that."

Bodine said the whole team has shown good ability throughout the first half of the season.

"Sarah Poole is playing well in every part of her game and in every match, but there is just a lot of great players at No. 1," she said. "Melissa is having a good season, and Diane has the best record on the team."

"Misty is learning what it is like to play college tennis, and she is finding out every match you have to be physically as well as mentally ready. Cottrell is doing well, but with the injuries at No. 6 it has not been consistent."

Southern currently stands at 4-2 in the conference race with the losses coming to Washburn and Northeast Missouri State University.

"Washburn is a real good team," Bodine said. "Northeast beat us, but I think they were just better on that given day."



JEFFREY SLATTON

Graduate is reason we're here

Whatever happens staying in school getting your degree

Over the last 10 years, coaches have been chastising promoting winning percentages over graduation percentages.

Now we have Shaquille O'Neal, a "superstar" basketball player from Louisiana State University.

Yes, O'Neal is a great shot, but does that make him the greatest college player and professional prospect of all time?

No. Not. No way, Jose. Listen up, Shaq fans. Many national champions has he won in his three career at LSU?

None. Zip. Zilch. Zero.

So, is he ready for the NBA? Basketball Association? No.

LSU Coach Dale Brown says O'Neal has been pushed, mauled, taunted, hung on everything short of raped. He also says O'Neal is going to hurt in college and that his chances to make millions of dollars in the NBA.

Whoa, time out.

I thought he was supposed to be going to college to get a degree. What happens if Shaq goes into the NBA and gets never able to play basketball again? Experts used to say he would be over because he wouldn't have an education.

Brown answers that question saying O'Neal can go back to school after his pro career finishes his education.

But will he? Detroit Pistons guard and former University of Indiana basketball player Reggie Miller said just that. After winning the NCAA championship in 1981 he went pro, but went to school during the summer. He completed his degree, just as promised his mother he would.

But will O'Neal? I think Thomas' case is extraordinary one. I don't think O'Neal wants to do anything but play in the NBA. I don't think he had plans when he came to LSU to stay more than a year or two.

Brown has a history of letting great players turn professionals without getting a degree. The prime example is Chris Jackson.

He burst onto the college scene scoring mega-points for LSU a couple of years ago. But after a great sophomore year, he went to the Denver Nuggets of the NBA. Just think if Jackson stayed this year to play for O'Neal.

I'm not saying they were definitely be the national champions, but they certainly would be a strong contender to Duke. Speaking of Duke, let's take a good example of staying in school and having a great career. Example No. 1: Danny Ferry. He knows he has not turned into a great professional player, but he was a great college player who led his team to the Final Four.

During Ferry's senior season another player became a national player. That player was a freshman named Christian Laettner. He stayed all four years, leading Duke to the Final Four each year and winning the national championship the final two. In the same process, he became the best player in the country. That's right, Laettner. Not O'Neal.

This year's Duke team has another freshman role player who could one day be player of the year: Cherokee Parks. What for him to be the best player a couple of years when he is a graduate from college?

Even Southern standout Kenny Simpson is talking about playing professional basketball instead of completing his degree. At least Simpson stayed in for his first years of eligibility and may play his fifth year for the football team.

Get that degree, Kenny. It's the reason we are all here. Shame on Shaq. I just hope he doesn't get hurt.

► GOLF

Lions finish distant 10th

By JEFFREY SLATTON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Although playing with a young squad this season, the Missouri Southern golf team had high expectations entering the Missouri Intercollegiate Tournament at Tan-Tar-A Monday and Tuesday.

But its hopes were crushed in a disappointing 10th-place finish out of the 20-team field.

"I thought we could use this tournament as a barometer for the remainder of the season," said Coach Bill Cox. "But I know we are not as bad as we played."

The Lions shot 661 in the two-day tournament, 24 shots behind first-place University of Missouri-St. Louis. Five other MIAA schools placed higher than Southern.

"My only impression of the tournament is that we were horrible," Cox said. "I can't believe it."

Southern was led by sophomore Michael Pace, a transfer from the University of Arkansas. Pace's two-day total of 152 was good enough for fourth place overall.

Cox said the cure for the team's woes starts immediately with practice. "We are going to work very hard this week on our physical and mental game," he said. "Mainly on our mental game."

Monday and Tuesday, the Lions will compete in the William Jewell College Midlands Invitational in Liberty. Cox said the team's practice this week should prepare it for the tournament.

"We're going to work our fannies off this week," he said. "I hope I never have to experience anything like that again."

Intramural Sports

Co-Ed Softball

Upcoming Games

Thurs. April 9

3:00 Untouchables vs Dana's Kids
Sigma Pi vs Lounge Lizards
AK's vs REEB

4:00 Lounge Lizards vs REEB
Sigma Pi vs Untouchables
AK's vs Dana's Kids

Tennis Singles Champion

Tamon Paige

Thurs. April 16

3:00 TBA's vs AK's
Untouchables vs REEB

4:00 TBA's vs Untouchables
Lounge Lizards vs Dana's Kids

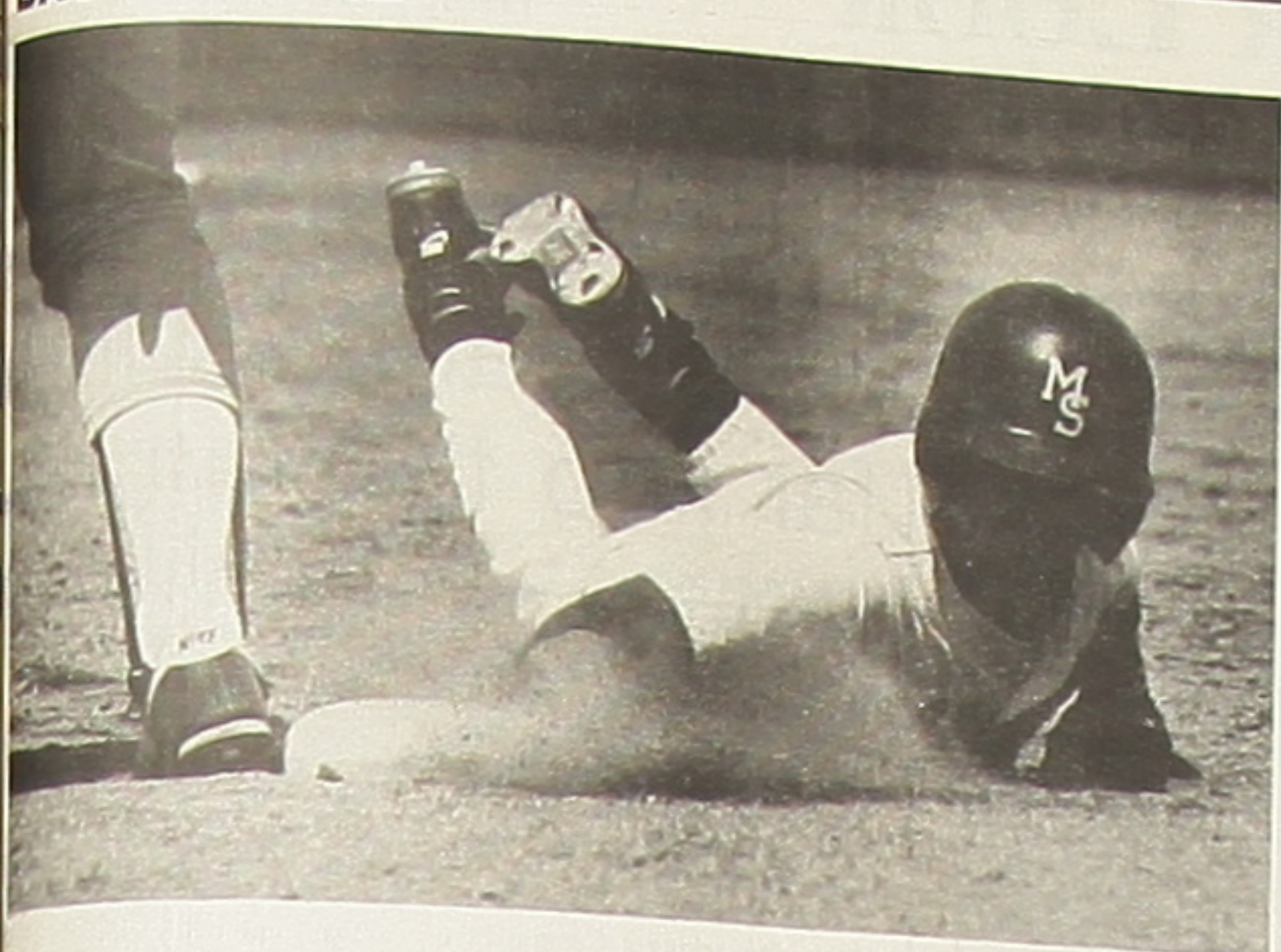
Tues. April 14

3:00 The Silverbullet vs Eradicators
The Shockers vs Epsilon

4:00 The Silverbullet vs The Shockers
The Schwingsters vs It's The Shoes



BACK IN TIME



Shortstop Scott Madden slides headfirst back into first base during the Lions' 7-2 win over Missouri-Rolla. CHAD HAYWORTH/The Chart

SPRING FOOTBALL

Three stand out in scrimmage

Lantz looks to MIAA all-conference players for leadership

By JEFFREY SLATTON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Although Saturday's scrimmage did not tell him much about the upcoming football season, Lantz said he was impressed with several individual performances. "Matt Cook, Rod Smith, and Karl [Madden] really looked good," Southern's coach said. "We have four first-team all-conference players on the team, and they need to be leaders." Smith, Cook, John Buchanan, and Jay Pride made first-team all-MIAA a year ago.

The Lions ran about 40 plays in a crowd of nearly 100 people at Hughes Stadium. "Right now we're just trying to get some individual players, guys who can step up," he said. "We're a

long way from where we were last fall, I promise you that."

The Lions completed the 1991 season with an 8-3 record, losing only to national champion Pittsburg State University, Portland State University, and Northeast Missouri State University.

Because of graduation, one possible problem area for the Lions may be the offensive line. Lantz said it is still too early to give a report of the unit's progress.

"I really can't comment on any linemen because we have to look at the films," he said.

In the game the Lions passed more than they ran, but could not do much against the defense. Lantz said the passing attack should come as no surprise to Southern fans.

"We were seventh in the nation in

passing last year," he said. "We throw the football."

Lantz said the most negative thing about the scrimmage had to be as many as four dropped passes by the receivers and tight ends.

"Our receivers could be one of our strongest areas on our team," he said. "That's the most disappointing area right now."

"I feel like they let the offense down."

Much of the pre-season hype has surrounded Southern basketball standout Kenny Simpson's attempt to play tight end for the Lions next fall.

"At this point, he is doing probably about as well as can be expected," Lantz said. "He has so long to go because he hasn't played in seven years."

► BASEBALL

16-game streak ends

By ROD SHETLER
STAFF WRITER

After opening the season losing five of their first six games, the baseball Lions have caught fire.

Southern, 32-9 overall and 8-1 in the MIAA, has won 25 of its last 28 games. A stretch of 16 wins in a row fell three wins short of last season's MIAA record-setting streak.

The Lions continued their winning ways yesterday, topping Missouri Western 11-3 in St. Joseph. Randy Curry, 6-1, who came on in the fourth to relieve starter Chuck Pittman, got the win for the Lions.

Shortstop Scott Madden led Southern with two doubles and a triple, three runs batted in, and three runs scored.

Southern swept a doubleheader from Washburn University Tuesday, 6-4 and 7-5. Mike Ashmore, 4-0, got

the first win for the Lions as Todd Casper notched his fifth save.

Darren Gaffney, 2-1, who came on in relief of starter Ryan Curry in the fifth, got the win in the second game behind the three hits of designated hitter Marc Essary.

Southern opened up MIAA South Division competition with a pair of three-game sweeps at the expense of Lincoln University and Pittsburg State University.

The Lions played host to the University of Missouri-Rolla last weekend with hopes of another conference sweep. The Miners jumped on Pittman and came away with a 7-5 upset in the series opener.

The Lions bounced back to take the final two games of the conference series, 10-8 and 7-2.

"We were very lucky to get two out of three games this weekend," said third baseman Bryan Larson, who saw his 28-game hitting streak

come to an end in the final game Sunday. The streak tied the third longest in NCAA Division II baseball history and fell five games short of the record.

"We just came out really flat in the all of the ballgames," Larson said. "They didn't really overwhelm us, and we gave them plenty of chances to score."

Southern still holds on to first place in the MIAA South Division, a game and a half ahead of second-place University of Missouri-St. Louis.

The Lions will take on the Rivermen tomorrow to begin a three-game series in St. Louis. The teams will play a single game tomorrow at 7:30 p.m., and a doubleheader on Saturday beginning at noon.

Southern will play its final home game Tuesday against Oral Roberts University. The game begins at 4 p.m. at Joe Becker Stadium.

► SPRING FOOTBALL

Simpson tackles new sport

By STACY CAMPBELL
SPORTS EDITOR

One of the 56 players participating in spring football practices is a new face to the football program, but not to Southern's athletic ranks.

Kenny Simpson, 1991-92 MIAA most valuable player and a third-team All-American selection by *Basketball Times*, joins the team after four years of collegiate basketball. According to NCAA rules, he has one more year of eligibility in another sport.

"An athlete has five years to complete school and still compete in athletics," said Carey Beckley, Southern's NCAA compliance officer. "But they can only compete in one sport four years."

Simpson, a tight end, decided to give football a chance for two

main reasons.

"I decided to play because of the fact I won't meet my graduation requirements in four years," he said. "Also, Coach [Jon] Lantz offered me the opportunity to meet those requirements as well as contribute to Southern in another sport."

Simpson hopes to be able to help the team with his leadership.

"I think I can show leadership and winning tradition coming from a successful basketball season," he said. "These guys know their program has to be pretty good, and I want to be part of that."

Simpson, who has not played since his freshman year of high school, said he has been his own worst enemy during the first week and a half.

"It's been great so far," he said. "The only problem is I get

frustrated with myself and am rushing myself to learn everything in a week."

"Learning a new sport all over again is harder than the competition on the field."

Simpson still has basketball on his mind, however.

"Coach Lantz and I have an agreement that I try out during spring ball and still play basketball because I am still trying to get into a pro league," he said.

There are a number of possibilities for Simpson in basketball.

"Coach [Robert] Corn and I have talked, and he doesn't see any reason I can't get into one of the smaller leagues like the CBA, 6-foot-5 and under league, WBL, or possibly overseas," he said.

Simpson is going to a WBL camp in June and hopes to know of any other possibilities in a few weeks.

Sports Page

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"I am a survivor. Even though they tried to knock me down, I am a survivor. I am going to make it."

—A victim of domestic violence

NIGHT WITHOUT FEAR

Walk puts abuse into public eye

By KAYLEA HUTSON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Approximately 60 men, women, and children, ranging in age from 2 to 50, took part in a "Take Back the Night" walk sponsored by the Lafayette House in Joplin.

For one hour, starting at 7 p.m. on March 30, the group walked by candlelight and flashlight down the right side of Main Street from the starting point at Seventh and Main. At times the group stretched to almost two blocks in length.

During the walk a bell could be heard ringing every 15 seconds. The walkers rang the bell to reinforce the statistic that a woman is beaten in this country every 15 seconds.

"We did it in order to raise awareness for women about sexual assault and domestic violence," said Cindy Barriga, domestic violence and sexual assault case manager for the Lafayette House. "Four to six million women experience domestic violence in their lives each year."

Many attended to show support for the victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Others participated for personal reasons.

"I'm here in memory of a time 30 years ago when I wanted to march for women's rights," said Jo Haliburton, counselor with the Lafayette House. "At that time I had to ask my husband for permission, and he said no. Tonight, I walk for myself and my freedom of choice."

"Women are no longer property, and we have to be responsible for ourselves."

Beverly Hicks, a survivor of domestic violence, said she participated in the walk after being abused for 18 years.

"I'm trying to get out of it—I'm almost out, with the help of Lafayette House," she said. "People should pay more attention to it (domestic violence) because people die from it. I could have."

At the end of the seven-block walk, the group converged on a

parking lot at First and Main Streets to hold a "Speak Out" about past abuse.

"I am a survivor of child sexual abuse," said Brenda Haines of Stockton. "My abuse started when I was eight years old and did not end until I was 15."

"If you are wondering what it is like, let me tell you. It does speakless and countless things. It takes your childhood away and part of your life."

Haines said there is a need for stiffer penalties for child abuse offenders because "the [child abuse] statistics are too high to accept."

"I was a victim of sexual abuse till I was 13; I only realized it a couple of years ago," said Vicki Morite, Carl Junction. "I trusted somebody, and he raped me. That takes your trust

SURVIVORS



CHAD HAYWORTH/The Chart

Approximately 60 men, women, and children took part in a "Take Back the Night Walk" sponsored by the Lafayette House last month to raise awareness about domestic violence and sexual assault.

away, and you feel really lost.

"I'm here tonight to take back the shame. I want to give him back the shame."

While a majority of those who spoke were over 21, teenagers were not exempt from the abuse.

"I'm 14 years old, and I've been raped since I've been 3," said Nita Green, a North Middle School student. "It did not stop until I took a stand. My sister was molested and raped by my stepfather, and my mother is still married to him. He's in jail, but I'm the one who put him there. No one else believed me, not my parents, not my grandparents, no one except my sister."

"It took me four weeks to convince the police I was raped."

Green said with the help of her friends she has been able to survive.

"Every time I think of when I was raped, or I see someone who looks like him, my stomach turns and I throw up," she said. "Today I've seen 85 people, and the only thing that stopped me from throwing up, or trying to commit suicide each and every day, is because of people like Pudding and Deborah. It's up to us. Like she said, I'd rather be dead than raped again."

One woman spoke, even though she feared for her life.

"I wasn't supposed to speak tonight, because I am supposed to be in hiding," she said. "But I am never going to be able to go on with my life or my kids until I face it."

"I am a survivor. Even though they tried to knock me down, I am a survivor. I am going to make it."

FREE FROM PAIN



CHAD HAYWORTH/The Chart

Jade Dewelt, Joplin, relates her experience as a victim of domestic violence during the "Speak Out" held at the end of a seven-block "Take Back the Night Walk." Several women spoke about their abuse.

Center helps empower women caught in abusive relationships

Problem of abuse still 'kept behind closed doors' by society

By KAYLEA HUTSON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Empowering women is the mission of the Lafayette House. "We help women become empowered and gain self-worth," said Cindy Barriga, domestic violence and sexual assault case manager for the Lafayette House. "We stress empowerment toward women and the raising of women's stature in our society."

The Lafayette House, located in a former elementary school at 1809 Connor Avenue, offers women a domestic violence and sexual assault program. The program provides counseling for abuse survivors and their children. Last year it helped 210 adults and 184 children.

"Many come here for six weeks," Barriga said. "Many do not have resources. We provide education, resources, jobs, and some housing."

She said the counseling becomes "redundant after 30 days," but in some instances a person may stay longer.

While in counseling, the women work on several issues including fear and anger.

"There is the fear of him (the abuser) finding her," Barriga said; "[and the issue] of if she is going back to him. We try to build up some self-esteem and confidence, because living in a domestic violence situation takes a hell of a lot of courage."

"Many are beaten down emotionally, so we do a lot of positive self-esteem work."

Barriga said the Lafayette House provides the survivors of abuse a

Barriga said in addition to counseling, the Lafayette House also helps women who wish to file charges against their abusers.

"We work within the system to try to get her some help," she said. "We tell them it is against the law to beat your wife and he needs to face the consequences his behavior brought about."

Barriga said the problem of domestic violence is one which no one wants to discuss.

"It is a very prevalent problem in

"Many are beaten down emotionally, so we do a lot of positive self-esteem work."

—Cindy Barriga, case manager for the Lafayette House

chance to see they are not alone.

"It is a reprieve for them to look back and to organize," she said. "It also allows them to talk to counselors and to others in the same situations."

"It gives them a chance to learn that someone does care. It gives them a lot of one-on-one attention, and they are constantly involved with other women in the same situation so they are not so isolated."

society," she said. "But it is one which is kept behind closed doors."

She said this is because society continues to blame the women.

"[They say] I would never remain in that situation," Barriga said, "but they never ask why does he hit."

Barriga said the abuse is based on a power and control relationship and is not only centered around a male-female relationship.

A Victim's Story: Abuse affects life far into the future

By KAYLEA HUTSON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

While the sexual and mental abuse ended 10 years ago, 33-year-old Gail Mayberry still feels the effects every day.

"It becomes part of you," she said. "You can't just get over it and get healed. It takes time."

Mayberry began dealing with the abuse after taking a General Psychology course taught by David Honaker last spring.

"It made me realize I had a problem and needed help," she said. "Before that, it was always my problem and I was going to deal with it."

Mayberry said her abuse began at the age of 5 when her mother's second husband abused her.

"I do not remember much of it because I blocked so much out," the senior communications major said. "I do know that it happened. I remember him locking the door before the attack."

"I don't know where my mother was, if she was working; but it was during the evening."

Mayberry said shortly after the first attack her sister died. Because of the combined stress, she said she blocked out several years of her life.

"I feel like I lost a good couple of years of my life," she said.

Between the ages of 5 and 13, Mayberry said she was abused on several occasions by three of her uncles.

"There was no penetration," she said. "It was not sexual, just fondling. But that affects you also."

Mayberry said the last incident of abuse occurred at 13 when her mother's third husband abused her.

"Again it was after I was asleep," she said. "From my research that is usually what they would be doing, because they don't have the self-esteem to approach you while you are awake."

"Some pedophiles do, but not all of them."

This last instance of sexual abuse did not end until she was 15 when Mayberry's mother caught him abusing her.

"She screamed and ran from the house," Mayberry said. "After that she went into a withdrawal state."

"I've asked her many times why she did not send me away, because at least the abuse would have ended."

However, the abuse did not end. Her stepfather continued to abuse her mentally until she was 23.

"After the physical abuse ended, he mentally abused me by leering at me," she said. "watching me change clothes through the windows, watching me through bathroom windows while I was taking a bath, and buying me gifts."

"That is how most start. He buys you gifts saying 'I picked this out just for you,' and all that bullshit. That was the end of the mental abuse for me. But for other people he has also done this to, he starts this way...to gain their trust."

"I'm dealing with a lot now," she added. "I'm getting to approach my mother's brother about who he is, what to try and get help for him."

"Since they have decided to help him in the family, they should at least stress that he gets help."

Mayberry said the will approach her family when she and her sister determine the time is right.

"I've come really close to a nervous breakdown in the past," she said. "Right now I am stuck in an anger phase, when you turn anger inward and abuse yourself subconsciously."

Mayberry said the abuse affected her in several ways.

"I was withdrawn until the age of 19, when I came out very angry toward men," she said. "I had a real addiction in which I would up guys all of the time and have with them. And then after that would tell them they were lonely and should become gay. I'd mess their minds, and that was my way of getting revenge."

Mayberry said she also became "shopaholic." She said this was because of the "power kick" she got while spending money.

She said the abuse also affected her health.

"I was borderline anorexic three years ago," she said. "I know it was because of the abuse. All of these things are very gradual; you do them unconsciously."

Unlike other victims of abuse, Mayberry did not take drugs or alcohol to escape from the abuse.

The abuse also had affected her 12-year marriage to her band, Dan.

"It's amazing that he is still married to me," she said. "Between mood swings, the depression, the \$11,000 debt with charges because of me, he is really standing."

"We don't talk about divorce much as we used to. He realized working more with therapy. It is a possibility of us splitting up if it happens, it happens. I just to get myself better."

Mayberry has been in therapy since January at the Lafayette House.

In addition to dealing with abuse with therapy, she writes her college research paper on child abuse.

"During spring break I threw myself into my research paper," she said. "So much of it up to me and my life. I feel that we need to be educated [about abuse]."

Mayberry said she will eventually confront her stepfather for the abuse of her 4-year-old daughter, Jan, and 7-month-old son, Hunter.

"I want to educate my children," she said. "Because if you can't do society overnight, you can at least prepare them for the world they are going to live in."

"I'm trying to take my anger and make positive changes."

MYTHS AND FACTS ABOUT PARTNER ABUSE

MYTH	Women who stay in abusive relationships are "asking" to be beaten and therefore must like it.
FACT	No one wants to be emotionally or physically abused by an intimate partner. Staying in the relationship has to do with emotional dependence, traditional values about marriage and parenthood, fear, economic dependence, religion, and other complex factors.
MYTH	Only low income, minority women are abused.
FACT	Wife abuse crosses all age, socioeconomic, religious, racial, and educational barriers. Some studies have shown that a higher incidence of wife abuse occurs in the more affluent neighborhoods of America. What is true is that more moderate-to-low income women seek help from public agencies where they are counted while upper income victims seek help from private sources who do no statistical reporting.
MYTH	Alcohol/drug abuse causes wife battering.
FACT	While there is close relationship between alcohol/drug use and battering, alcohol and other drug use does not cause violent and abusive behavior. Studies show that 25% of men who batter do not use alcohol at all. Another 25 percent batter whether drinking or not. We also know that the correlation between drug use and battering. It is extremely important to understand that eliminating use of chemicals will not necessarily eliminate abuse in your relationship. Nor will alcohol and drug counseling effectively address the problem of wife abuse.
MYTH	Individuals who abuse their intimate partners are mentally ill.
FACT	While there may be a small percentage of batterers who fit the legal or clinical diagnosis of mental illness, that number is probably no greater than in the general population. Batterers usually score within normal limits on psychological exams. This myth is quite popular because it helps us view batterers as a segment of society that is "sick" and therefore different from beliefs and institutions which have condoned and encouraged woman battering for so many years.
MYTH	Wife abuse does not affect the children in the family. Often, they do not know it's happening.
FACT	Wife abuse has a devastating effect on witnessing children. Even those who have never seen a violent episode seem to intuitively sense their mother's distress. Children in shelters—even the very young—express acute awareness and very accurate perceptions of the violence perpetrated against their mothers. They are fearful, angry, isolated, and experience low self-esteem and loss of trust. Often, they have learning problems and behavior problems which deepen as they get older. Violence perpetrated against their mothers is emotional child abuse.

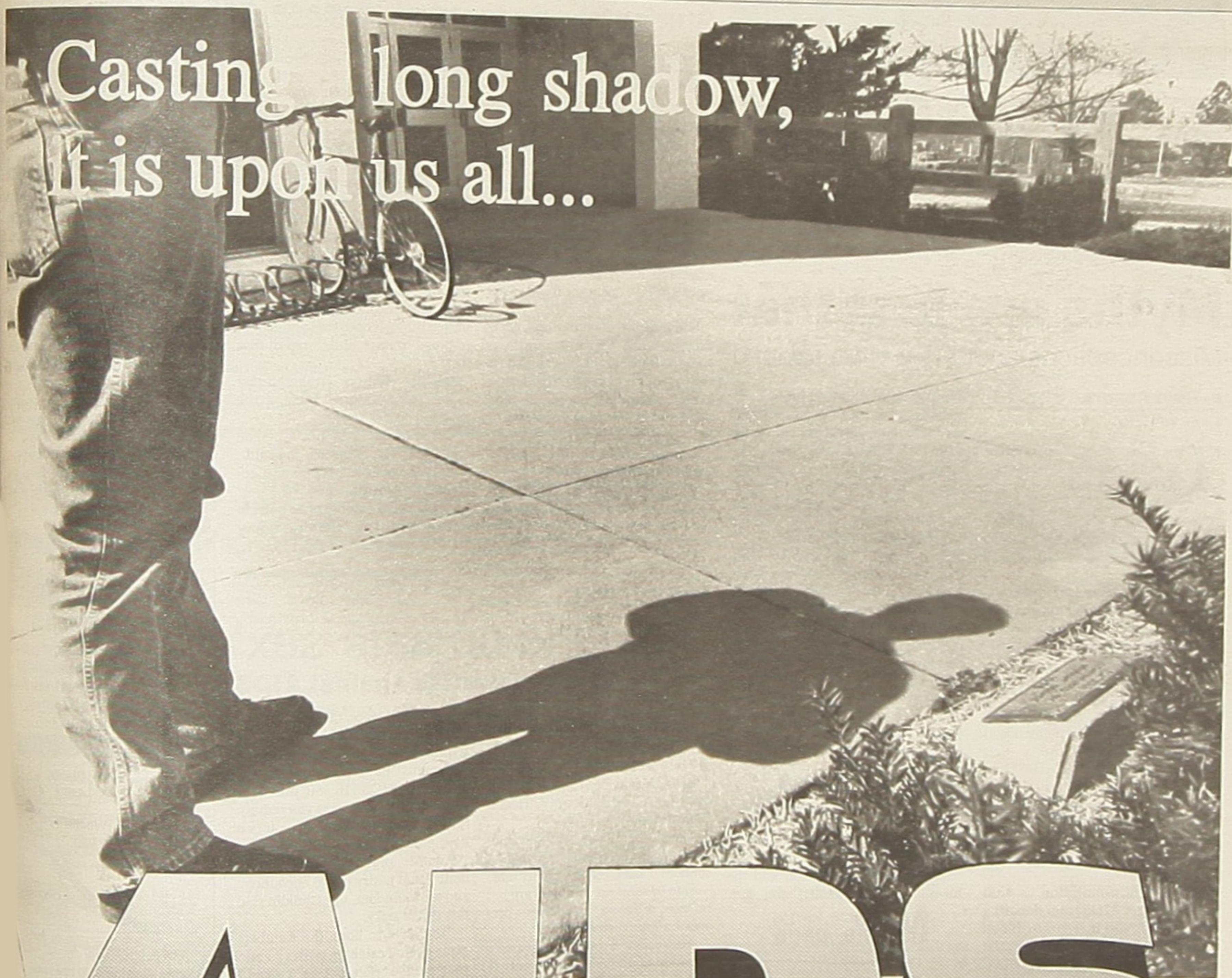
Source: Into the Light: A Guide for Battered Women
JEFFREY SLATTON / The Chart

THE CHART

SECTION B

MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1992



Casting a long shadow,
it is upon us all...

AIDS

Area teens offer up
their views on AIDS

Page 4

Support
groups

Page 7

Personal accounts
of life with AIDS

Pages 8-9

New drugs,
fighting AIDS

Page 15

SLEEPING WITH THE ENEMY

► AIDS TRANSMISSION

Myths are just that Misconceptions about HIV virus abound

By HONEY SCOTT
STAFF WRITER

There are many misconceptions about how people can acquire AIDS. Some believe they can get it from casual contact; however, all research on the virus states that they can get it only through semen, vaginal secretions, blood, urine, and saliva.

People cannot get AIDS from sitting next to or touching someone, by shaking hands, or from a social kiss. Nor can they get it from using restrooms, water fountains, or telephones. They cannot get it from eating in a restaurant or sharing food, plates, cups, or utensils. And they cannot get it from being bitten by mosquitoes or any insect.

People also cannot get AIDS from caring for a person with the disease while following proper procedures, such as using disposable gloves, cleaning up blood spills promptly, and avoiding punctures from injectable needles.

Another misconception is that people can get AIDS from donating blood; this is also inaccurate. Blood donation centers use only sterile

needles, syringes, and containers. In addition, a test that detects antibodies for AIDS in the blood has been in use since 1985 at the nation's blood centers to screen all donated blood and plasma. The infected blood is discarded, thus nearly eliminating the possibility of getting AIDS through blood transfusions or products.

The biggest misunderstanding that Laura Hurn, registered nurse and 12-year Jasper County Health Department employee, has come across involves the testing. Many people do not realize that the virus lies dormant for about three months before it can be detected.

"They aren't aware of the window," she said. "Time can range from six weeks to six months. It is unknown when they will develop [full-blown AIDS]."

Hurn said counseling prior to testing is required in Missouri by law.

"The counseling includes discussion of the confidentiality, type of testing on the bloodwork, and the meaning of the results," she said.

Please turn to
Myths, page 7

LESSENING AIDS YOUR RISK

• **DON'T DO IT:** Abstinence may be unrealistic, but it's the only thing that is completely foolproof.

• **WEAR PROTECTION:** A latex condom should be used during vaginal, anal, or oral sex and never reused. If you use a lubricant, make sure it is water based. Oil-based lubricants (like Vaseline) leave condoms vulnerable to breakage. Males receiving oral sex should wear a condom; if the woman is the recipient, she should use a dental dam (a flat latex device handheld over the vagina).

• **USE SPERMICIDES WITH CONDOMS:** Spermicides can kill sexually transmittable germs when a condom breaks or leaks.

• **BE MONOGAMOUS:** Mutual monogamy is far preferable to having multiple partners, but you're still having sex with everybody your partner has ever slept with. If you intend to have unprotected sex, both partners should be tested for HIV and other STDs, then retested six months later, before proceeding.

• **AVOID ANAL SEX:** It's the riskiest method of intercourse. Blood vessels lining the anus and rectum are easier to rupture, giving HIV a direct passageway to the bloodstream.

Source: Newsweek
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

► UNDERSTANDING AIDS

Beliefs differ on AIDS virus Students' concepts of disease not fully accurate

By STACY CAMPBELL
SPORTS EDITOR

One of the most misunderstood aspects of AIDS is the transmission of the disease.

"There is a lot of hysteria about it," said Marty Conklin, head athletic trainer at Missouri Southern. "Any time you're talking about a disease that is 100 percent fatal—a death sentence—then people will react and sometimes overreact because they do not want to have any risk."

Some of the common misunderstandings are that the disease is transmitted through social contact such as eating dinner with someone, kissing, living with someone, and using public drinking fountains or toilets.

Conklin said these myths are starting to vanish from society.

"As people become better educated, some fears are being laid to rest," he said. "People are understanding it is primarily a sexual

disease along with blood-to-blood contact and IV drug use."

One of the other common misconceptions is that AIDS is a homosexual disease.

"People think they are not at risk if they are not a homosexual," said Harold Bensch, director of the Greene County Health Department.

Some students at Missouri Southern believe they understand the transmission of the disease.

"I feel I know how AIDS is transmitted," said Kelly Phillips, freshman undecided. "I know it is transmitted through open cuts and blood-to-blood contact, and things of that sort."

Wallace Wilson, freshman art major, has a different view of the disease.

"I realize that it is not a plague sent from God to get us," he said.

AIDS is not a "hearty" disease, according to Conklin.

"It dies very rapidly once outside the body," he said. "The virus is very puny, if you will."

The virus is destroyed by bright light, and heat, helping people to realize more how much risk they are at.

"It is not an air-borne disease," Bensch said. "That is why you can get it from door knobs, shaking hands, or other casual contacts."

The virus is killed by a number of items once outside the body, Conklin said.

"They (researchers) have found that about anything outside the body kills it, even Coca-Cola," he said. "Bleach, alcohol, and hydrogen peroxide are very effective."

Exactly how long the disease lasts once it is outside the body still puzzles scientists.

"It boils down to the fact that there are not many infectious units per CC of blood," Conklin said. "In one study, they increased the number of infectious units by about a million, and the disease lasted about

► PROTECTION

'There is no safe sex' Condoms no guarantee against AIDS

By STACY CAMPBELL
SPORTS EDITOR

Safe sex does not exist, according to Harold Bensch, director of the Greene County Health Department.

"There is no safe sex," he said. "Abstinence is the only safe sex. A condom is safer, but not totally safe."

Safe or safer sex practices are put in two different categories—prevention and protection.

Abstinence is prevention, and a condom is thought of as only a device for protection.

"A condom is like wearing a seat belt," said Marty Conklin, head athletic trainer at Missouri Southern. "It is the smart thing to do, but it is not 100 percent effective."

"A condom could save your life, but you could be one of those poor, unlucky souls who the condom ruptures on and you get contact with HIV."

Conklin said only two ways of practicing safe sex exist—abstinence and a variety of other methods of protection.

"Ideally, if you are not going to

practice abstinence, the best thing to do is find that special person and refrain from all sexual behavior for six months," he said. "After that, get tested for AIDS. If you are both negative, then as long as you remain faithful and monogamous, you can have some degree of protection."

Another protective device is to limit sexual partners and encounters and use a condom, but Conklin said this still is risky.

"You have to hope the numbers game doesn't catch up with you and your number does not get picked," he said. "The more sexual encounters one has becomes like playing Russian Roulette. It will eventually get you."

The final mode in the protection category is to stay away from IV drug use and promote blood safety.

At least one student has found a way to eliminate any risk of obtaining AIDS.

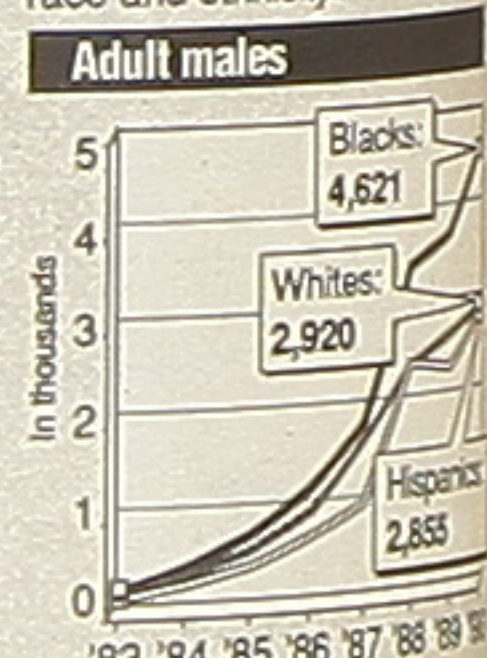
"I practice abstinence," said Brad Sitton, freshman business major.

Others use different techniques.

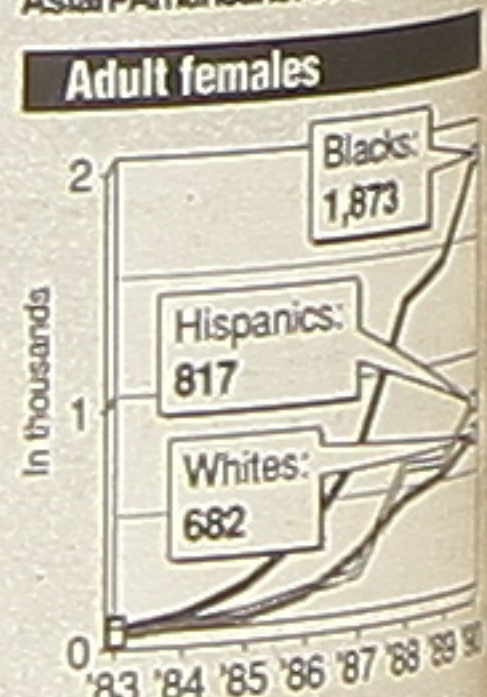
"I practice safe sex by using a condom," said a freshman criminal justice major.

AIDS, drug use: Twin epidemics

One-third of all U.S. AIDS cases are related to intravenous drug use. How AIDS cases linked to drug use has risen by gender, race and ethnicity.



Native Americans: 54 total cases since 1983
Asian-Americans: 56 total cases



Native Americans: 21 total cases since 1983
Asian-Americans: 25 total cases

* Includes intravenous drug use among heterosexuals; male homosexual and bisexual contact and intravenous drug use, and heterosexual sex with an intravenous drug user.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control
National Commission on AIDS

ON THE COVER

A 34-year-old junior psychology major, diagnosed with AIDS two years ago, casts his shadow over the Missouri Southern campus. See related story, page 9.

Photo by Chad Hayworth

Local hotline answers difficult questions

Calls swell after Magic Johnson comes forward

By P.J. GRAHAM

DEPUTY EDITOR

Hotline workers in the state are finding that many people still do not completely understand how AIDS is spread.

"We even have a few calls like 'How can I have sex and not get it?'" said Cheryl Tullis, director of the Four State Community Aids Project, which operates a hotline in Joplin. FSCAP's hotline is not a 24-hour hotline, but anyone who leaves a message will be answered. Tullis

said most of the hotline work is referring callers to other organizations and resources and just giving information about the virus.

The Missouri AIDS Hotline also receives many calls concerning how the disease is spread.

"We get a lot of questions about where to be tested and a lot on transmission," said Dee Finley, who works on the Missouri AIDS Hotline.

The hotline is organized by the Missouri Department of Health's Bureau of AIDS Prevention. Finley, information/services coordinator for the bureau, said the hotline is mainly an informational one. It received 818 calls in the last three months of 1991. She said other questions referred to symptoms of the disease and educational resources.

The hotline (1-800-533-AIDS) is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Anyone

calling during off hours is referred to the National AIDS Hotline (1-800-342-AIDS).

St. Louis harbors the AIDS Information Hotline (1-314-367-8400). One hotline worker, who asked to remain anonymous, agrees that people are confused about the disease.

"We get a lot of questions about what is safe sex," he said. "A lot of people still don't understand the means of transmission."

Mike Stancil, education coordinator for the St. Louis hotline, said the Magic Johnson case changed the hotline's calls.

"Normally, 60 to 65 percent of our callers are heterosexuals," he said. "When the Magic Johnson thing came about, the hotline went almost 100 percent heterosexual."

Stancil said slightly more males than females call the hotline. Besides

NATIONAL HOTLINE AIDS

1-800-342-AIDS

Operators generally field about 3,800 calls per day but expect that number to rise dramatically.

Source: Missouri Department of Health
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

ways of transmission, testing sites and general questions are the next two most often-asked questions. Stancil said some areas may not find the hotline as serviceable as others.

"We do get calls from rural areas," he said. "But, unfortunately, we don't have an 800 number."

The hotline's workers undergo a training of two weekends and three

audits—or three times answering calls with a veteran hotline worker. Most hotlines have training for their workers.

Stancil said the number of calls fluctuate.

Please turn to
Hotline, page 12

TESTING

Joplin screening kept confidential

Springfield, St. Louis, Kansas City offer anonymous testing

By CHRISTY MYERS

DEPUTY EDITOR

That is required to be tested for AIDS is a blood sample. According to Donna Stokes, infection control coordinator at St. John's Regional Medical Center, testing can be done at any hospital, laboratory, or the Joplin Health Department.

"Testing done in Joplin is confidential, but your name will be associated with the test results," Stokes said. "[If] by some chance you test positive, the results will be reported to you."

Three places in Missouri offer anonymous testing: Springfield, Kansas City, and St. Louis. Those going to a hospital for a test must see a physician's order.

"It costs approximately \$50 to \$60 to get tested through St. John's," Stokes said.

A person has to give informed consent before being tested for

AIDS. This means giving written or verbal consent beforehand.

"Missouri law requires a person to receive some type of counseling before they have the blood test done," Stokes said. "During the counseling, we give them information about risk factors and disease transmission."

"We let them know the test results are confidential, but that they still show on their medical record. We also let them know about a window period."

The window period is a period of 90 days when a person can test negative, but still carry the virus.

"Once the person has an understanding of all the risk factors involved, they can give written consent and we can run the blood test," Stokes said.

The test itself is run on a blood sample usually taken from the arm. Enough blood is taken for three tests to make sure the results are accurate. It takes 24 hours to receive the test results.

"If a person tests positive for AIDS, we send the results to the Jefferson City Bureau of AIDS," Stokes said. "They retest the blood to determine for sure if the result is positive or negative."

Anyone testing HIV positive will be assisted by a physician. Every person tested will receive counseling. The counseling helps review the transmission and the risk factors associated with AIDS.

Persons who test positive for the virus will receive help from a counselor or a physician on how to deal with AIDS. They also will receive information on nutrition and how to keep themselves as healthy as possible.

"There are support groups that can help HIV-positive patients and family members deal with the situation, such as Four State Community AIDS project," Stokes said.

For more information about the Four State Community AIDS Project, persons may write to P.O. Box 3476 Joplin, MO 64803-3476.

TESTING

Department sees increase in tests

By DAWN ADAMSON

DEPUTY EDITOR

Joplin's City Health Department is the only certified AIDS testing and counseling service in the area.

"We're the state-certified testing site for southwest Missouri," said Fuhr, clinic manager. "We probably do 30 to 40 tests a week. The clinic has done AIDS testing for probably the last three to four years," he said. "The thing is, we're seeing so many more. We had

one woman testing, and she was seen

ing maybe five patients a week. Now we're seeing a lot more."

Fuhr said the latest statistics from the Missouri Department of Health indicate that 1.8 percent of those tested in Joplin are HIV positive.

The Joplin clinic provides free confidential testing and counseling.

"What I want to communicate to the students is that we are here and all they have to do is call for an appointment," Fuhr said.

Fuhr and community-health nurses Maggie Holt and Laura Hurn are trained to provide the services.

"There are three of us who pro-

vide counseling and testing. You do have to go through training and testing at the Missouri Department of Health Bureau of AIDS Prevention to receive certification," Fuhr said.

The majority of people tested do so because they want to start a new relationship and want to know they are safe, he said.

"When they come in before the test we do what is called a risk assess-

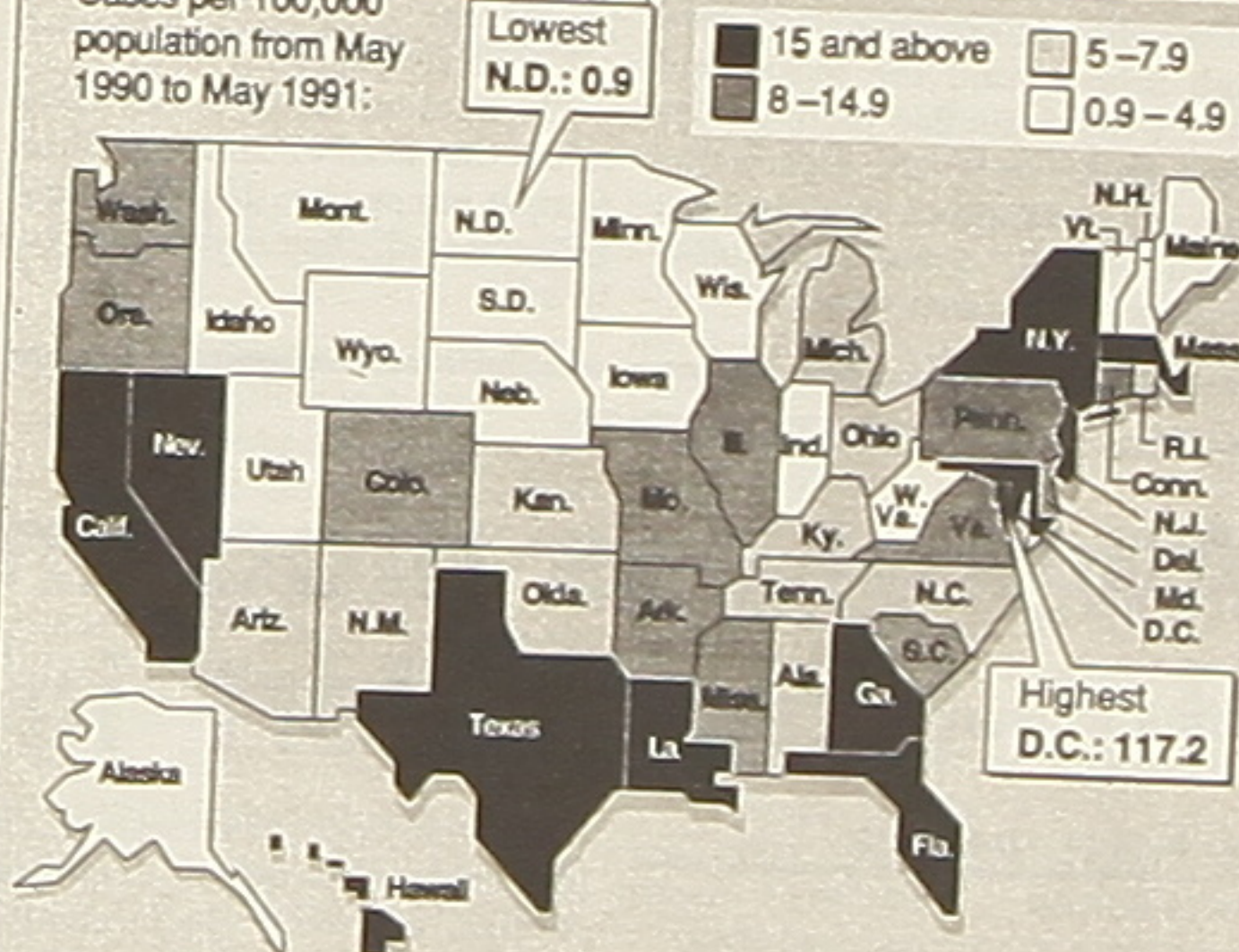
Please turn to
Testing, page 13

Who has AIDS in the U.S.

Over 174,000 AIDS cases have been reported since the disease was first documented in 1981, more than 110,000 people have died.

AIDS cases by state

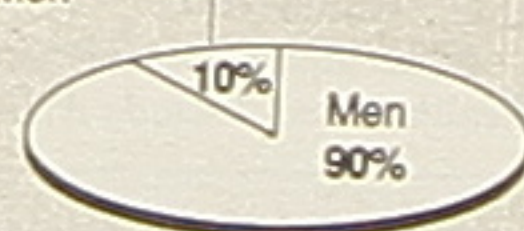
Cases per 100,000 population from May 1990 to May 1991:



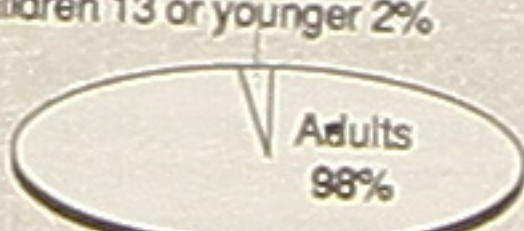
Who has AIDS, how transmitted

Percent of 174,893 AIDS cases reported through April 1991:

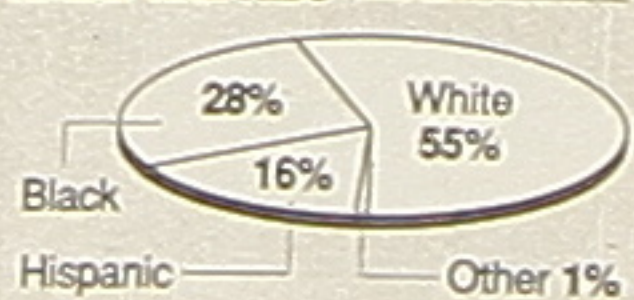
Women



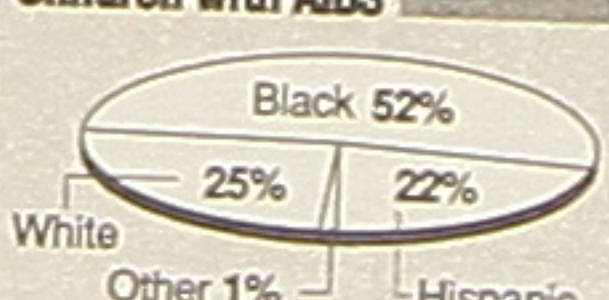
Children 13 or younger 2%



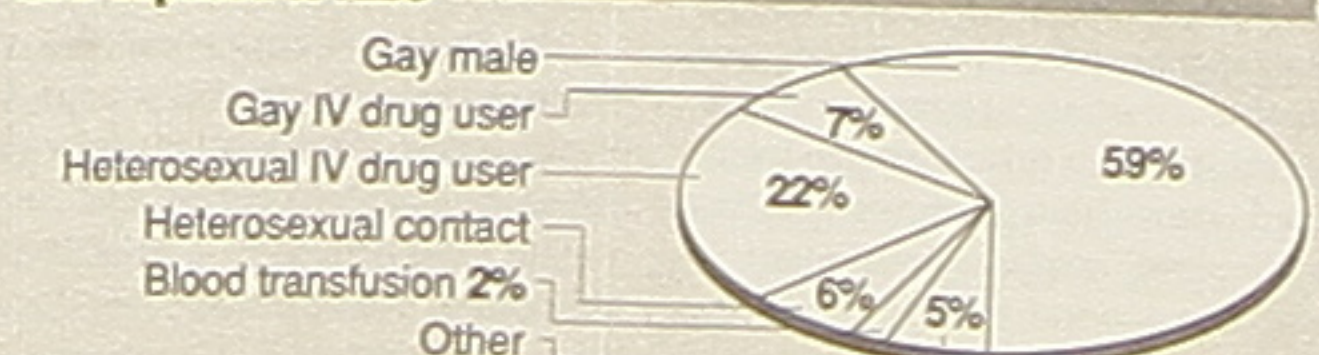
Adults with AIDS



Children with AIDS



How exposed to AIDS



Numbers do not add to 100% due to rounding
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control, AIDS Action Council

► ADOLESCENTS AND AIDS

Teens face life in deadly generation

Parents, media best educators, area youth says

By **SUSAN HOSKINS**

STAFF WRITER

For some adolescents, growing up in the AIDS generation can be a confusing experience.

Rick Utter, counselor at Webb City High School, said teens today are illiterate in issues concerning sex.

"I think the biggest problem with teens today is they have no experience to draw from," he said. "The only way they know [about sex] is from their peers. We as older people assume they know what to do."

Lisa Leake, a junior at Webb City High, said she mostly relied on her peers for the facts of life.

"I mostly learned from school and friends," she said. "My parents gave me books, but I never looked at them."

Utter said the Webb City school system begins sex education in grade schools. However, the district does not offer any classes in the high school. Utter said this is because by the time a child reaches high school, it is too late to educate him or her.

Gary Booth, counselor at Joplin High School, said the R-8 school district has a similar plan. In the ninth grade, the health class covers sexually transmitted diseases. But Booth believes it is the responsibility of parents to educate teens.

"They don't want the hassle," he said. "They don't like to think about it, that their child is doing it."

Aston Whitescarver, a senior at Webb City, said she learned the bulk of her knowledge from her parents and peers.

"I learned from reading magazine articles," she said. "The school hasn't really talked about it. My parents said you shouldn't have it unless you love someone. My parents also taught me that I should be responsible enough to take control of my actions."

Whitescarver said the school does not emphasize sex education enough.

"You learn a little bit if you take the right classes," she said. "But they need to make kids more aware that they can die from casual sex. It can hit close to home. And not just gays have it."

Julie Hodson, a junior at Webb City, agrees with Whitescarver.

"I don't think they should necessarily pass out birth control," she said. "But they should come around and discuss it and maybe pass out pamphlets."

Leake also agrees.

"It is embarrassing to talk about it, but they need to," she said. "It has to start somewhere. If people don't get educated, then it will continue to kill."

Jeremy Dodson, a senior at Carl Junction, also believes school systems should educate students about the severity of the disease.

"They need to keep people more aware of the number of people getting the disease," he said. "A lot of people are starting to forget how bad it is."

Utter believes the handling of sexual politics by teens has changed since he was in the same situation.

"I came through it back in the stage where it was the girl's responsibility to say no," he said. "Nowadays, girls are just as aggressive as boys."

Eric Brodie, a senior at Neosho High School, does not think the AIDS epidemic has changed his dating practices.

"I guess as long as you're safe, it's all right," he said. "It really hasn't affected me at all. You choose wisely who you go out with."

Utter said teens' views on casual sex have not changed since the onset of the AIDS epidemic.

"They have this attitude that it will never happen to me," he said. "I'm sure it (AIDS) has had some effect, but not as much as we would like."

"Scare tactics don't work. We need to build up a person's self-esteem and work at it from that

standpoint."

However, Guyla VanStavern, a senior at Webb City, believes the dangers of the disease have caught some attention.

"I think people are more aware now," she said. "Because of AIDS, people use protection now and are more aware."

Dodson, the Carl Junction senior, also thinks the AIDS virus has affected his philosophy toward casual sex.

"I think it has put a stop to it," he said. "You take more precautions and worry about it a lot."

Utter said the Magic Johnson issue has had a positive effect on students' knowledge of the disease.

"I'm sure they know more about the disease," he said. "There is a lot more knowledge out there, and that's good. We find out more and more every day."

Whitescarver believes the news about Johnson has helped her realize how wide-spread the disease is.

"It's not just scummy people or gay people who get it," she said. "It can happen to anyone. It makes me scared."

Leake, the Webb City junior, believes the publicity concerning Johnson helped her realize the severity of the disease.

"It makes me sorry to realize it can happen to everyday people, too," she said. "With all his fame and for-

tune, if he can contract the disease, then I can, too."

VanStavern believes the news about Magic Johnson helped become more aware of the AIDS victims.

"It has made me realize that one can get it," she said. "The with AIDS are no different. It made me more conscious."

The news of six HIV-positive students in Bogata, Texas, was surprising to Utter.

"I don't think it is an urban disease," he said. "I think it is everywhere. It doesn't surprise me."

Hodson, the Webb City junior, believes the case in Bogata is very well be the future of Webb City.

"It makes me wonder," she said. "It is hard to tell. I'm sure down the road this will happen to our school."

Amy Gilbert, Webb City junior, agrees.

"Since Joplin has a lot of gay people, I think it could happen here," she said.

Utter said such a situation could possibly happen in the Joplin area.

"There is so much stuff in the community that the average person has no idea about," he said. "I see where it can get that way pretty quickly. I don't think any place is immune now."

Teenagers interested in learning more about AIDS may call the Teens TAP Line at (800) 234-7222.

► AIDS AND SEX EDUCATION

Awareness programs employ 'full-blown effort' in classroom

By **DAWN ADAMSON**

ARTS EDITOR

Common methods for introducing sex and AIDS education to young people are being employed in area school systems.

Health classes work AIDS education into their teaching program.

"It's taught basically in the ninth grade," said Dr. Vernon Hudson, assistant superintendent of Joplin schools. "There is a full-blown attempt in the health classes. Each child is required to take a health class."

"We have a unit called the Life Cycle. The area under that is communicable diseases, and AIDS falls into that category."

Hudson said there are eight objectives the students are expected to learn. These goals are to identify and describe common communicable diseases, explain how they are transmitted, know how to prevent getting the diseases, explain treatment of them, learn what effects they have on their partner, be able to name the virus (HIV) which causes AIDS and describe what it does to the body,

know what doctors believe to be the primary ways of transmitting these diseases, and know the incubation period of the virus.

"For about four years we've had this one [curriculum], but that's not to say it hasn't been taught before that," Hudson said.

Films and videos available to the health classes include *AIDS*, *AIDS*

"We've tried to make sure every student has been exposed [to the subject of AIDS] at least once," said Raymond Dykens, Carl Junction High School principal.

"We have a required objective where the subject is taught their freshman year," he said. "The philosophical aspect is abstinence, but we're not so naive as to believe that's

"I'm not really sure the teenager in southwest Missouri is really aware. They think it won't happen. It's like driving 70 miles an hour—it can't happen to them."

—Raymond Dykens, Carl Junction H.S. principal

Beyond Fear, and *National AIDS Awareness Test*.

"We started talking about this sort of thing prior to the ninth grade," Hudson said. "I think some students are more aware than others."

The Carl Junction school system introduces AIDS awareness during the seventh grade and continues addressing the life-threatening subject until graduation.

the total answer."

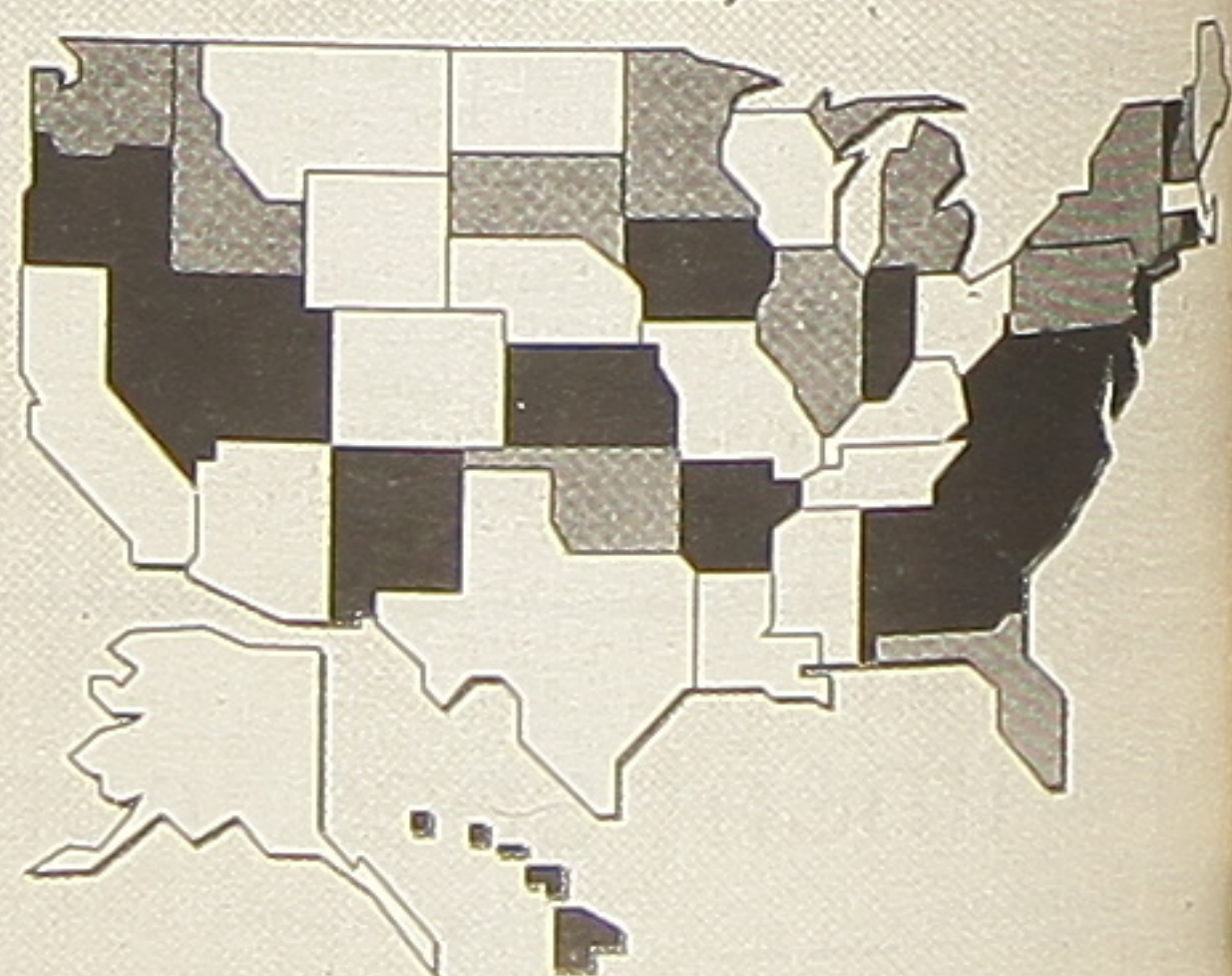
In addition to class discussion, several seminars have been brought in, Dykens said.

"I'm not really sure the teenager in southwest Missouri is really aware. They think it won't happen. It's like driving 70 miles an hour—it can't happen to them," he said. "Until it really hits close to home, the reality doesn't come out. Unfortunately,

Who requires sex and AIDS education

States requiring or mandating that all school districts provide sexuality education and/or AIDS education to their students, usually in family life or comprehensive health classes:

- ☐ No mandates ☐ Sexuality education
☒ AIDS education ☒ Sexuality and AIDS education



SOURCE: Sex Information and Education Council of the United States

AIDS is one of those things where you can only have one wreck and then it's over, it's death."

The questions being asked by students are the kind of things people can hear the answers to every night on the television, Dykens said.

He believes a simple test could be given over AIDS, and every student would score 100 percent. But most do not believe they will really catch

the disease.

The Webb City school system approaches AIDS awareness in the classroom, also.

"What we do is incorporate AIDS education and sexually transmitted diseases in health classes," said Dr. Smith, director of instruction for Webb City schools. "We also approach it from kind of an abstinence standpoint, too."

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Healthy lifestyles focus of programs

Education encourages good choices

By DAWN ADAMSON

STAFF WRITER

One of the strongest educators on AIDS in the United States is the American Red Cross. "It's a choice now," said Judi Mayes, associate director of education for the Greene County chapter of the American Red Cross in Springfield.

"You can make the choice to live a healthy lifestyle, or you can make choices to put yourself at risk," she said. "Our programs are about making healthy choices."

Nationally, the Red Cross has programs in place for elementary, junior high, high school, and college students.

"We have uniform training for people across the United States," Mayes said.

Current education programs include RAISE (Relating AIDS Information to Self Esteem) and Itsamongus. RAISE is specifically for

college students. Itsamongus is used for elementary-age students, using tools such as games, videos, and question and answer sessions.

Linda Mayes, safety services director for the Red Cross in Joplin, attended a Springfield training session.

"We were taught in such a manner that we can take what we are taught and present it to almost any group—whatever the demand is," she said.

"I have been in contact with the Boys Club in Joplin and the Ozark National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency to speak," Mayes said.

"What we do is show videos and then discuss it and open the session to questions and answers to dispel myths and give them (groups) the facts," she said.

The total number of persons the American Red Cross has spoken to is not available. Recently, however, the organization has begun counting the groups.

QUESTIONS YOU AIDS SHOULD ASK

Of course, there's no guarantee that your partner will answer your questions truthfully. But, it's still important for people to explore each other's sexual history before they get involved. Here's where to start:

- Have you been tested for HIV or other STDs?
- How many sex partners have you had?
- Have you ever been with a prostitute?
- (For a woman to ask a man)
Have you ever had sex with another man?
- Have you or your sex partners ever injected drugs?
- Have you ever had a transfusion of blood or blood products?

Source: Newsweek
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

"I and three colleagues with training will go either to the school or the place of business to make a presentation," Mayes said.

The presentation begins with a basic "icebreaker." The video shown depends on the group being approached. Following the video is a question and answer session.

The Red Cross presents its program to groups interested in educating persons on AIDS, Mayes said. "It takes a certain type of person

to be an HIV/AIDS educator," she said. "We have to plan—know what type of group we'll be approaching and dress and act appropriately for that group."

Basic knowledge, such as the transmitting of AIDS, is covered in each presentation.

"AIDS is spread through unprotected sex, needles, and an infected mother can give it to her unborn child," Mayes said. "Very rarely it is spread through blood transfusions."

► AIDS LECTURE

Physician educates teenagers

By SUSAN HOSKINS

STAFF WRITER

Effects of teenage sexuality and the AIDS virus were the topics of a series of lectures given by Dr. Howard Roberts last month.

Roberts, a Joplin gynecologist, gave the lectures to the parishioners of Forest Park Baptist Church in Joplin. Dr. John Wren, Forest Park pastor, said concern on the part of church members prompted him to consider the lectures.

"There was so much confusion concerning AIDS and how you could get it," Wren said. "We held the lectures mainly for educational purposes."

Wren said the audience for the lectures had varying questions about the virus.

"They mostly asked how you could catch it. Could you catch it from mosquitos, public toilets, saunas, sneezing, mainly questions like that," he said.

On the first night of the lectures, Roberts discussed the human anatomy and helped the audience become more familiar with it. During the second session, he dealt with the issues surrounding sexually transmitted diseases.

Roberts said most teens feel they are invincible.

"I suspect the biggest problem teens have is this sensation that it will never happen to them," he said. "They think they are immortal."

Roberts was disappointed with the message professional basketball player Magic Johnson sent to teens after he was diagnosed with the HIV virus in November.

"Magic had a good opportunity to speak to teens, and he blew it," Roberts said. "Instead of promoting abstinence or monogamy, he promoted safe sex."

The instances of sexually transmitted diseases have increased in the 22 years Roberts has practiced medicine, he said.

"It has increased greatly," he said. "The number has quadrupled. The patients are younger. Most are teenagers."

"AIDS is becoming transmitted more and more heterosexually."

Roberts attributes the increased number of cases and the lower ages of the students to the breakdown of society's values.

"The disintegration of the family unit can be associated with society's morality," Roberts said.

Wren said his parishioners were more informed and more comfortable with the subject of AIDS after the lectures.

"We are better informed on how to catch AIDS," he said.

COLLEGE AIDS AWARENESS

Conklin educates Missouri Southern students

Society 'afraid' to address sex issues

By DAWN ADAMSON

STAFF WRITER

Awareness of AIDS among college students seems to be growing, said Marty Conklin, athletic trainer at Missouri Southern.

Conklin speaks to College Orientation classes about AIDS.

"What I do, basically, is give a lecture to all the Orientation classes," he said. "My message is a little bit different from some of the other speakers who might come. I don't get really involved in the epidemiology of the disease and a lot of statistics and data."

After every lecture, Conklin opens the floor for questions.

"When I first started, people asked questions like, 'Can you get it from a toilet seat?' 'Can you get it from kissing?' 'Can you get it from a swimming pool?'" he said.

"I get a lot more questions about testing. I get kids who are really interested and want to be tested to be sure."

The facts are everywhere, but Conklin believes society isn't willing to change its behavior.

"Society as a whole is afraid to teach sex education issues—a lot of these kids are getting their information from their buddies," he said.

"I think the schools need to take a more active role like Oklahoma has done (Oklahoma law requires AIDS and sex education in schools) and try to teach these kids at an early age," he said.

Conklin believes another problem is that teachers who give out information to students may not be educated enough on AIDS.

"For a lot of these kids [in College Orientation courses] it's too late," he said. "They've been sexually active for maybe four or five years. It's hard to preach to them about abstinence. I think the key is to teach these kids early before they have sex."

"It's a tough issue, but we're talking about the lives of kids here. Yes, sex education is a controversial issue,

but we're trying to save kids' lives. It's a matter of life and death."

Conklin believes alcohol is a significant factor in terms of spreading AIDS.

"Alcohol, especially to the college-age student, plays a major role in whether you'll be affected by this disease," he said. "When you are under the effects of alcohol, your judgement is impaired. You kind of forget all those talks about AIDS. It puts an extra risk in coming into contact with the virus."

The AIDS epidemic continues to grow, and it is being seen as reality on a greater scale.

"I think more and more of society is fairly well educated about this," Conklin said.

Charney does not favor mandatory HIV testing, however.

"It should be the individual's personal reason to get tested," he said. "Here at Central Missouri State, we tested students only on their own personal decision to get tested."

Charney, who said AIDS is not a problem at CMSU, stressed the understanding of the disease.

"AIDS is not a problem; people only make it into one," he said. "Individuals must know the concept of AIDS, and we as teachers must educate students of their risk of getting AIDS. We must weave it into a class structure so that students will become aware of this fast-growing killer disease of an epidemic."

Charney believes free HIV testing should be offered at colleges and universities across the state and throughout the United States.

"No one should know who gets tested, their results, or why they got tested," he said. "It is strictly confidential and important for an individual's emotional and physical state."

By MIKE PETERSEN

STAFF WRITER

Free testing for the HIV virus was offered to Central Missouri State University students this semester as part of a "social issues" week.

"There was a great deal of interest to have HIV testing on the students' part," said Merle Charney, director of student health at CMSU. "Although it was our first time to test free and confidential for the virus, I feel we will be doing the testing again for our students who want to know if they are at risk with the HIV virus."

In strict confidence, CMSU's nur-

University
offers free
HIV testing

▶ LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

Joplin beginning to see increase in AIDS cases

Three have died in last six months

By KAYLEA HUTSON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

While the number of AIDS patients in Joplin has not become as extensive as that of other areas, it continues to climb.

Cheryl Tullis, director of the Four State Community AIDS Project, said there are 78 active AIDS cases in the Jasper, Barton, Newton, and McDonald counties in Missouri. These counties are among those served by the project. The project covers a 60-mile radius of Joplin, including Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri.

"The cases range from people who tested positive and are just beginning their challenge, to those with full-blown AIDS," Tullis said. "That does not count the people we lost last year."

Tullis said there have been three deaths due to AIDS in Joplin since she began as director in October.

While the number of AIDS cases within this area appears low, Tullis said it does not include the project's 15 clients who live in Kansas.

"World-wide over the last eight months, more than one million new cases were diagnosed," she said. "The highest percentage of those [cases] were heterosexual."

Tullis said the reason Joplin is only

now beginning to see an increase in the number of AIDS cases is the geography and population distribution of the United States.

"Everything starts on the coast because of the higher population, then it moves in," she said. "Right now the percentage of the population will show it (the number of cases) to be the same."

"The only reason it has not hit us so far is because things always start on the coast."

Tullis said most of the AIDS patients served by the project are homosexual men. However, she said, the number of heterosexual transmissions is increasing.

"Since my statistics are for those [clients] who have been with me always, the percentages are still low for heterosexuals," she said. "However, the percentages of new cases are high. Out of my particular cases it is three out of 10, compared to maybe two out of 20, or one out of 10."

She said the increase in the number of heterosexual transmissions is due to public misconception.

"I think it is reflective that people think only queers can get it," Tullis said. "It shows homophobia in a kind of backwards way, because people think they are safe unless they engage in homosexual activities. But this virus does not care."

She said she expects women to be the next group affected by AIDS.

"In New York right now, one out of every four women having a baby

and being tested for AIDS is testing positive," Tullis said. "That's the population they are planning for in the future."

She said the number of teenagers and young adults affected by AIDS also will increase in the future.

"As long as there is pregnancy in the high schools, then there is a risk of HIV infection," Tullis said. "They (teenagers) tend to be the most sexually promiscuous."

"When they get pregnant they have to have [had] sex at exactly the right time of the month, but every time there is a 50-50 chance to get AIDS."

Tullis said AIDS already has been discovered in one high school within the area served by the project. She said the number of AIDS cases in this area is expected to continue to increase.

"I do not see a leveling off as long as there is not a change in sexual behavior," she said. "As long as we pretend that kids are not having sex, then the instances of AIDS will continue to increase."

"That's our most vulnerable population right now—teenagers and young adults. They are the ones who think they are safe and invincible."

Tullis said 3 percent of the population now is affected in some way by AIDS. She said by December that figure will increase to 8 percent. This number includes friends and family members of those affected by the disease.

NEW CASE AIDS STATISTICS

The second 100,000 AIDS cases differed from the first 100,000 cases.

- Seven percent of the newer AIDS cases were traced to heterosexual sex, compared with 44 percent of the first 100,000 cases.
- Twelve percent of the second 100,000 AIDS cases occurred in women, compared with 9 percent of the first 100,000.
- Thirty-one percent of the second 100,000 patients were black, compared with 27 percent earlier. Seventeen percent were Hispanic, compared with 15 percent earlier.
- Fifty-five percent of the later cases occurred in gay or bisexual men not using injectable drugs, down from 61 percent earlier.

Source: The Springfield News-Leader
JEFFREY SLATON / THE CHART

▶ HOMOSEXUALS AND AIDS

Gay community says some prejudice exists

Family group points to lifestyle of gay

By CHAD HAYWORTH
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Although AIDS is an issue, it is not the primary concern for gay organizations across the state, leaders say.

"AIDS is a big individual concern, but it is less of an organizational concern," said Chuck ReCar, vice president of the University of Missouri-Columbia's Gay and Lesbian Alliance (GALA).

Dave Swenson, president of Missouri Southern's GALA group, echoed ReCar's sentiments.

"AIDS is a concern for us, as it is for everyone," he said. "We are no more concerned than, say, anyone should be."

ReCar said gay groups do face much of the anti-AIDS backlash.

"We do catch some prejudice," he said. "One of the favorite things for

homophobes to do is call up and into the phone 'You fags are going to die from AIDS.'"

R.L. Beasley, state director of the American Family Association in Missouri, said the gay community takes less than its share of responsibility for the disease.

"There is a lot of hypocrisy in the homosexual movement," he said. "They point their finger at everyone else; the fact is their sexual orientation is one of the major avenues for the HIV virus."

While he disagrees with the lifestyle of gays, Beasley said he is not a homophobe.

"Please understand, I have no hatred or fear of these people," he said. "There are two types of people

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Prejudice, page 7

▶ ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

Local hospital monitors patients

By JASON HAASE
STAFF WRITER

Although St. John's Regional Medical Center does not actually initiate the treatment of AIDS, it will monitor the use of drugs by victims of the virus.

"A lot of the treatments that are being used really are still experimental, and anything experimental we can continue but we don't actually prescribe here," said Donna Stokes, infection control coordinator at St. John's.

While a patient could go to a larger research center for medication and be monitored at St. John's, he or she also could be treated for infections at St. John's. Stokes said many AIDS patients are more prone to acquiring infections, the symptoms of which can be treated locally.

"Treatments really are going to be by how the person responds," she said. "If they become symptomatic, then that symptom is going to be treated, sometimes successfully,

sometimes not."

Stokes said the initial dealings she has with AIDS patients occur if a physician or the patients themselves request to be tested for the virus. She said according to state law patients must be informed of what they are being tested for and why, and what the consequences are for both positive or negative results.

"We try to tell them about the risk factors," Stokes said. "If they are by chance negative and they're in high-risk groups, we try to tell them what they can do to protect themselves from acquiring the disease later on."

Stokes said there is a "window period" which lasts from the time of exposure to the time the virus actually shows up in the body. The window period could last approximately 90 days. But the patient can transmit the virus during that period.

When someone is tested at a hospital, his or her name is attached but kept confidential. If someone wanted to be tested anonymously, there are

three places in Missouri: St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield.

"We hold with the patient's right," Stokes said. "If they don't want to be tested, they aren't."

She said a Missouri law gives patients the right to confidentiality. According to the law, only a person with the need to know has the right to know another person has the virus.

"Essentially what that means is if a person would come into the hospital HIV positive or symptomatic with AIDS, that is not the admitting diagnosis," Stokes said. "We can't print either of those on their admission sheet."

She said St. John's sees AIDS much more in the male population, but not for any particular reason. The hospital has had a few females, but it has never treated a baby born with AIDS. This is because St. John's does not deliver babies, and it does

S Please turn to
St. John's, page 7

▶ PREJUDICE

Neighborhood reacts well to announcement

By CHAD HAYWORTH
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Despite having AIDS, Gary Hoggard doesn't believe he is treated any differently in Springfield because of the disease.

"Many people in my neighborhood know I have AIDS," he said. "But they are very together about it."

"The truth is, no one has ever gotten AIDS from casual contact, and they all realize that."

Hoggard, the former director of the AIDS Project of the Ozarks, announced his infection in November. He said he did think about the possible backlash from his publicity.

"My experience as head of the project was that I would not be harassed," Hoggard said. "I thought it was more important to be public and take my chances."

Hoggard did have a few harassing phone calls, prompting him to change his address out of the phone book. He hired someone to watch his house once, as well.

"A couple of nights after Evans had his house burnt down over that *Normal Heart* thing, I had tickets to a play," he said. "So I hired an off-duty police officer to watch my house while I was gone."

Hoggard said he feels safe in his neighborhood.

FOUR STATE COMMUNITY AIDS PROJECT

Volunteers staff local association

HIV-infected persons have a 'buddy'

By P.J. GRAHAM
CAMPUS EDITOR

Because of limited funding, the Four State Community AIDS Project has learned to use its resources.

"Donations are vital," said Cheryl Tullis, director. "Donations are desperately needed."

Tullis is the only paid person at the project, so its work relies heavily on volunteers. Tullis said there are approximately 25 volunteers now, but she would like to have about 50.

FSCAP is given \$10,000 through a state contract. Tullis, who is only paid part-time wages, said the project's volunteers are reliable.

"When they are needed, it's amazing how they will come through," she said. "The most amazing thing is how much we do get done on \$10,000."

The project offers two support groups for those infected with HIV and their families and friends, maintains a speakers' bureau to address

area groups, distributes pamphlets and posters, and offers other support services to its clients.

FSCAP also heads a program which connects an HIV-infected person with a "buddy."

"It's somebody to take you to the doctor, run and get groceries, and mostly just to talk," Tullis said.

Though FSCAP welcomes volunteers, certain traits are needed. Tullis said people who are interested in volunteering should come prepared.

"We do have a rather rigorous training," she said. "Empathy is very, very important for a buddy—without being 'patsy'."

The speakers' bureau makes appearances as often as necessary, said one FSCAP volunteer. Minerva Glidden, R.N., has been with the project for nearly three years. She says one question she often handles in schools is not one she particularly likes.

"They ask 'Is it true Joplin is the homosexual center in America?'" Glidden said. "[And] I know somebody is going to try to blame the

HIV+ REPORTS
AIDS
IN MISSOURI

1991 Reports	
St. Louis City	278
St. Louis County	144
Kansas City	348
Springfield/Greene County	78
Outstate Missouri	220
Out-of-State	109
Unknown	122

Source: Missouri Department of Health
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

AIDS PROJECT

Official says 1,500 in area have AIDS

By P.J. GRAHAM
CAMPUS EDITOR

Early intervention of the AIDS virus begins with a new flare April 14 at the AIDS Project of the Ozarks (APO).

The Springfield organization plans to stage the grand opening of an Early Intervention Clinic. Vivian Glover, clinic/case manager, said it's important to catch the virus early on.

"A lot of people wait until they are symptomatic," she said. "The earlier we catch an [infected] person, the better chances they have to extend their life."

She said patients can increase those chances through personal changes such as diet and exercise.

"We hope to be able to have 90 people [helped by the clinic]," Glover said. "There's a lot more than that in the area—it is right at 250."

"It's estimated that one in 500 college students are infected," she said. "[And] 15,000 in Missouri. We estimate about 1,500 in this area."

Nella Schnauffer, the project's executive director, said the project started in 1985.

"It was a grass-roots organization of people affected by the virus," she said. "We have really grown phenomenally. We will now be the first in Missouri to have an HIV early intervention clinic."

The AIDS Project of the Ozarks serves 29 counties in southwest Missouri. It has support groups specialized for families of HIV infected persons, HIV infected women, HIV infected women with children, and HIV infected hemophiliacs, as well as the general support group.

Another project goal is to inform people about the virus.

"When you don't know about the disease, you are putting yourself at risk," Schnauffer said. "They (HIV infected persons) wouldn't have become infected if they knew a lot about it."

She also said the project personnel's attitudes are important for their work.

"We are a non-judgmental group of beings here," Schnauffer said. "Sometimes the HIV status is the least of their problems."

People can volunteer for the project through ALLY, a program which provides HIV-infected persons with a type of "buddy system." Volunteers are paired with infected persons to help them with things like taking them to the hospital for treatment or just being supportive in rough times.

To access services, interested persons may call 1-800-743-5767.

homosexuals for AIDS.

"The only way you get to make informed choices is by knowing—through education."

Tullis agrees.

"Our primary education goal is [explaining] that it hits everybody," she said. "This disease doesn't discriminate."

Glidden offers advice to possible speakers.

"You have to be comfortable talking about sex—in a non-judgmental way," she said. "You have to be open and explicit."

Though Glidden may not be judgmental when she speaks, she still expresses her opinion.

"Abstinence is the full-proof, 100 percent way of avoiding the disease,

except for drugs," she said. "We don't have a cure for this disease, so we can't afford to contract it."

FSCAP also counsels and refers clients to other sources of assistance. It also runs a hotline.

"We're kind of jacks-of-all trades," said Rick Howard, treasurer of the FSCAP board. "We do anything and everything in our power."

The project mostly serves the Pittsburg, Kan., and Joplin area. It usually has weekly contact with approximately 25 HIV-infected persons.

Tullis says the term "HIV-infected" limits people, because most friends and family members are affected by the disease as well as the actual infected person. Project members prefer "HIV challenged."

INTERFAITH AIDS NETWORK

Springfield support group builds AIDS home

By KRISTA CURRY
STAFF WRITER

Interfaith AIDS Network (IAN) is a Springfield support organization developed in May 1990 for the spiritual concerns of AIDS victims.

It was founded by a Church of Christ minister, Stephen Lane, who contracted the disease.

Father Fredrick Jones, associate pastor of Immaculate Conception Parish in Springfield, serves as president of the IAN board.

"We represent all religions in the community," said Michelle Johnson, chair of the speakers' bureau.

Currently, IAN consists of support groups and the speakers' bureau, which provides information about AIDS and makes individuals aware of the IAN network.

"At first we didn't get many calls, but now we just keep getting larger and larger," Johnson said. "The speakers' bureau was just formed last September. We get several calls a month now. The whole organization has really grown."

Lane, the minister, had a dream for this organization.

"He wanted to have a house for AIDS patients who were disowned by their families," Johnson said.

Though Lane didn't live to see his dream come true, a home now is being renovated that will house 10 AIDS victims this summer.

"The name of the house is the Stephens House, in honor of Stephen Lane," Johnson said. "AIDS patients have to be interviewed and go through a process before they can be approved to live in the house. They have to be

able to cook their own meals and shop for their own groceries.

"Right now we're not sure where these people will go when they can't take care of themselves. We don't provide physical care."

The names of AIDS patients, the location of the house, and the support groups are all confidential.

For additional information about the program's housing and support groups, people may call 417-885-6000, 417-839-9320, or the speakers' bureau at 417-839-9320.

Prejudice/From Page 6

those like us, and then those that hate. We believe those that hate should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Beasley said he doesn't want to be seen as a "scary-eyed, Bible-thumping goodball," but he does try to inject his views into the discussion.

"We are not taking the Bible-

thumping view," he said. "But if we plan to be a healthy society, we need to curtail this 'if it feels good, do it' mentality."

However, ReCar said AIDS is more than just a gay concern.

"Now, most of the cases reported come from the heterosexual community," he said.

Myths/From Page 2

"We also discuss the risk factors on how you can get HIV and the precautions that need to be taken. We discuss changes that need to be made in their lifestyles after we assess whatever their needs are at the time."

Between January 1991 and November 1991, 273 people were tested in Jasper County, and only four tests came back positive. Statistically, 1.5 million people in the U.S. have AIDS. This number does not include the millions who have not been tested.

Positive test results are reportable by law in Missouri. The reporting is statistical as well as an effort to follow up on the individual and his or her contacts. Once someone is found to be HIV-positive, he or she will submit a list of partners who will be contacted for testing. They

will not learn the identity of the person who turned them in.

"Thirty to 50 percent of people who are HIV positive develop AIDS within five years," Hurn said. "There are cases where people have lived as long as 10 years with advances in drug therapy and research. It is helping to extend their life, and it may alleviate or reduce symptoms that those people may be having."

Hurn said when Magic Johnson announced that he had AIDS in November, more people called to be tested. However, the number has declined again.

"You would've thought that when AIDS came out, sexual activity would have decreased," Hurn said. "As far as I can tell, I can't see that it's decreased."

St. John's/From Page 6

not have a large pediatrics unit.

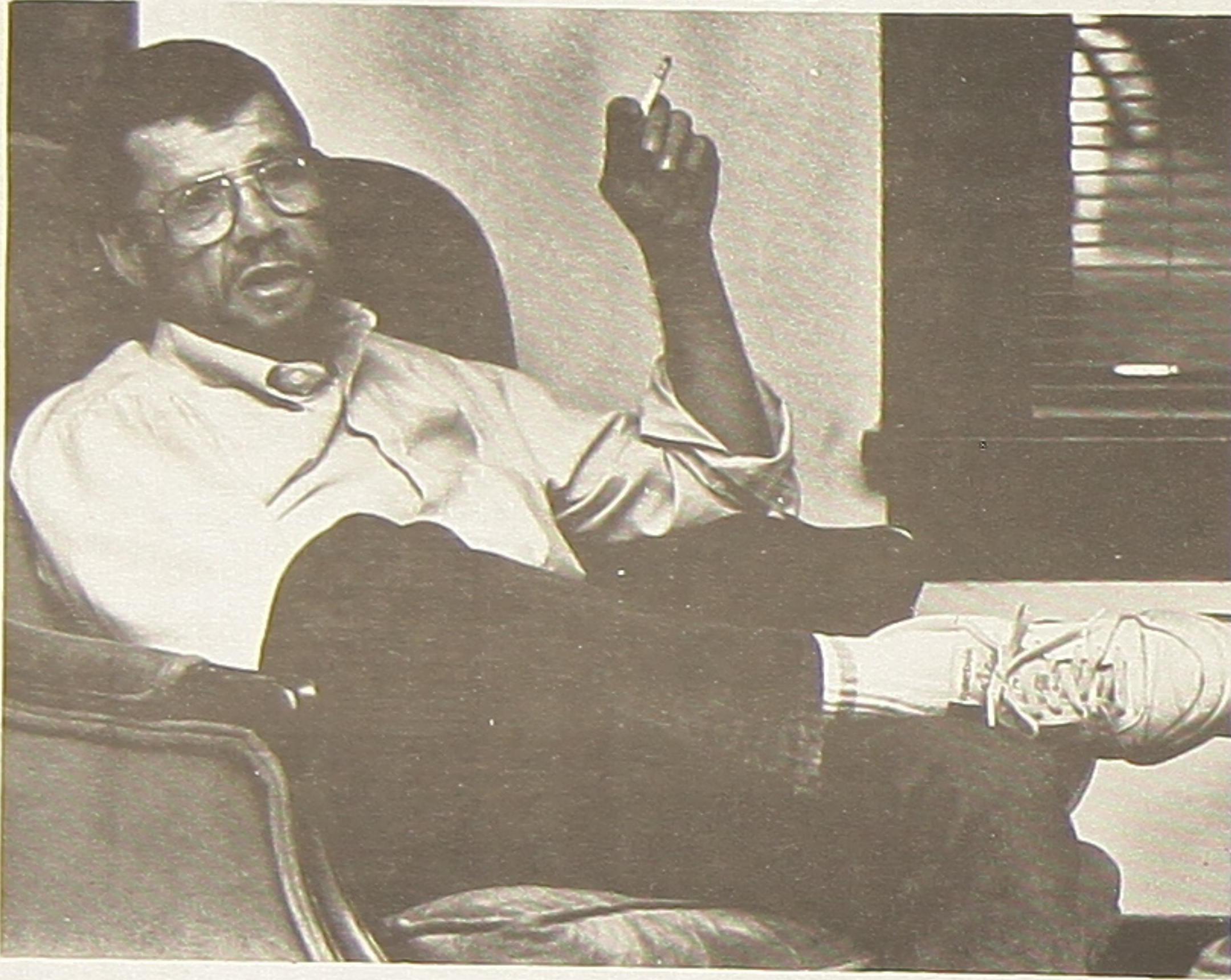
"It is now to the point where it's not just the homosexual community any more; we're seeing it a lot more in heterosexual, multipartner relationships," Stokes said.

The female ratio now is increasing because AIDS no longer is isolated to the homosexual community, she

said.

Each state keeps its own statistics, relying on testing places for the necessary information.

"If we report a positive HIV, we have to give them information like did they fall into one of the risk categories, and what was their age and their gender," Stokes said.

"IT HIT LIKE A MACK TRUCK"

CHAD HAYWORTH/The Chart

Gary Hoggard, former director of the AIDS Project of the Ozarks, was diagnosed with the disease in August 1991. Hoggard said the most difficult part of his condition is dealing with family and friends.

One is a 34-year-old high school student, one is a former Washington pollster, and one is a pastor of a Joplin church. For Hoggard, AIDS isn't a distant specter.

A matter of LIFE AND DEATH

"You appreciate life more, and you don't take it for granted."

—Missouri

Hoggard switches from AIDS educator to patient

Meditation a help in fighting the disease

By KRISTA CURRY

STAFF WRITER

In August 1991, Gary Hoggard, former director of the AIDS Project of the Ozarks, was diagnosed with the disease.

"The irony of it is that I'm the guy who gave the advice but didn't follow it myself," he said. "You feel a little dumb. It's super-strange and really shocking to me as a person."

Impressed with Magic Johnson's November announcement of having AIDS, Hoggard decided to go public with his infection.

"The short story of what happened to me was that I suddenly had a strange episode of fatigue," he said. "I literally woke up one morning and couldn't get out of bed, and couldn't for about four days. It hit like a Mack truck."

"Then I had one of the skin cancers show up on my body. I had seen enough of that working with AIDS patients that when I saw it, I knew what it was. I got scared, and I went and got tested."

Hoggard, a former public opinion pollster in Washington, D.C., led several AIDS awareness programs, which included instructing students and church and civic groups about AIDS. He also established a shelter for AIDS patients.

Shortly after diagnosis, Hoggard resigned from the AIDS Project.

"Being on the AIDS Project was a very stressful job," he said. "If you don't have an immune system, then

one of the things you've got to do is get the stress out of your life."

Statistics show that individuals infected with the AIDS virus do not develop the symptoms for eight to 10 years. Currently, a person diagnosed with AIDS lives about two and one-half years.

There are four ways to get the virus: blood transfusions, mothers who transmit it to babies, sexual contact, and intravenous drug usage.

"That job put me in contact with lots of people with AIDS," Hoggard said. "There are more than 600 people in the Ozarks who are either infected or have full-blown AIDS."

"Much of the transmission of the virus in the Ozarks is by heterosexuals, and one-half of that is hemophilia related. A large chunk of the other half is IV drug use. That's fairly unusual because in large urban cities, it's the gay population that carries most of the virus."

"I was married for nine years and divorced," he said. "And when I found myself footloose and fancy-free as it were, I was sexually active. To admit that I've experimented around with some drugs is also there, but I think that all AIDS patients, now that I'm on the patient's side of it as opposed to the educator's side, would be much better off if others didn't worry so much about how we got it."

Hoggard encourages individuals who are sexually active to wear condoms.

"When you go to bed with some-

one in today's society, you're going to bed with everybody who they've ever been in bed with, and they're going to bed with everyone you've ever been in bed with."

One effective way to educate individuals about AIDS is to use people who have AIDS, Hoggard said. "It can happen to anyone," he said. "And I'm living proof of that."

"I've never really reacted to it emotionally, but it is a terminal disease and you have to go through it recognizing that you are going to die. Dealing with family and friends has been the most difficult part of it because no one knows what to say to you or how they are supposed to act."

—Gary Hoggard, former AIDS counselor

I think it helps get the message across.

"One of the results of my own experiences with AIDS education in rural high schools is that kids today need a two-by-four across their foreheads about this disease."

"I think I still look pretty healthy. Yes, I look old, tired, and 50, but I lost 25 pounds when I had my first round of symptoms with this thing. What I intend to do is be a living example of somebody who has AIDS as you go through the whole process of deteriorating with the disease."

One concern about AIDS victims being unaware of the disease for eight to 10 years is whether they have infected anyone.

"I don't know if I've infected any-

one," he said. "Once I became a part of the AIDS Project and became more aware of AIDS and what a problem it is, I always used condoms."

"The practice of safer sex is at best 95 percent sure that you're not infecting other people. Before, I was afraid I might get the disease, given my lifestyle, so I always used condoms, but more to protect myself

rather than protecting them from me."

"I'm real glad I did that. My conscience feels pretty clear, but that's the terrible part of the eight to 10 years that you have the infection and don't know it."

Hoggard said the person he spent most of his sexual time with has tested negative.

Currently he is seeing a therapist who is helping him through the illness.

"I've never really reacted to it emotionally, but it's a terminal disease and you have to go through it recognizing that you're going to die," he said.

"Dealing with family and friends is probably the most difficult part of

it because no one knows what to say to you or how they're supposed to act."

"My parents and the rest of my family took the news fairly well. You know you're going to die, they know you're going to die, and the real thing you hope everyone will concentrate on is spending quality time with close friends and family members in the two and one-half years you have left."

This summer Hoggard plans to spend time alone at the lake fishing.

"I think becoming closer to nature is what I'm trying to accomplish by living away and fishing," he said.

"One of the things that happens to you when you're dealing with the fact you're going to die is that you become more conscious of your own spirituality."

"I've done some reading on Native American religion. I think when you're diagnosed with a terminal illness, one of the things you try to resolve is your place in the universe and arrive at some understanding where you stand in relation to other beings both human and not."

Hoggard now is writing about the mental and physical process he's been going through with the disease.

"I find myself thinking about how the average patient lives about two years and how I've lived six months of that already," he said.

"Meditation has helped me through this the most. I focus on having a positive outlook, and I don't let myself get brought down by the bad."

Psychology major battles AIDS

Student plans for the future despite effects of disease

By KAYLEA HUTSON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Two years ago, this student's life changed dramatically.

It was then this 34-year-old junior psychology major discovered he had contracted the AIDS virus.

While he wanted his story to be told, he asked to remain anonymous.

"Unless I'm able, and people like me are able, to talk and come out, people are not going to know [about AIDS]," he said. "But, I have a family, and I don't want to bring any recriminations on them."

"I could deal with it, because I feel like I've been through the world's worst experience, but [revealing my name] would complicate things."

He said he contracted the disease through a homosexual relationship.

He said he currently is not in a relationship, but if he were, he would make sure his partner knew of his illness and he would practice safe sex.

The student said he discovered he had the disease after becoming sick with pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, an indicator illness.

"I didn't realize that I had it," he said. "And by then it was too late."

"I found out I had pneumonia and almost died of it. I hadn't really been sick; I thought it might have been stress."

He said he does not know when he actually contracted the AIDS virus.

"It might have been as little as three months [prior to diagnosis] or as long as four to five years," he said. "I think a lot of things contributed to me getting sick at that time."

He was living in Fayetteville, Ark., when diagnosed, but he grew up in this area and graduated from Neosho High School.

sho High School.

"I never lived in San Francisco or Dallas; I've always lived in Joplin," he said. "But I was always afraid the relationships I had were with people from the West Coast. I was careful, but obviously not careful enough."

While he has been legally diagnosed with AIDS for two years, he said he has not been very ill.

"Physically I've been lucky," he

Unlike the usual stereotype of a non-supportive group of friends and family, he said he has been supportive to some extent.

"They reacted about like I would expect them to," he said. "My dad found out in the emergency room [when I had pneumonia]. My mom took it real hard."

"They haven't shunned me or rejected me as a lot of families do."

He said he has seen many families completely reject an AIDS victim.

"That's what's sad because they really need the support of that kind," he said.

"People think if you're gay and you've got AIDS it's God's punishment blah, blah, blah. The moral attitude is really difficult to break. I didn't become sexually active until later. I grew up in a church where if you were gay, you were going to hell."

—Missouri Southern psychology major with AIDS

said. "I haven't had any major illnesses since my first bout with pneumonia."

"The fatigue is the worst. I can't do what other people do, but that's OK; I can live with that."

He said he has been healthier than "99 percent of the people I know with AIDS."

However, he said, this does not mean he does not feel any of the effects of the disease.

"I'll have bad days where I'll just lie in bed, and it's all I can do at times just to go to school, take care of myself, and just to function," he said. "It's kind of like chronic fatigue syndrome. [AIDS] affects different people differently."

He said he has seen people die only two months after being diagnosed with AIDS.

Currently, he is taking the drug ZDV to treat his illness.

He said there is a negative attitude toward people with AIDS.

"People think if you're gay and you've got AIDS it's God's punishment blah, blah, blah," he said. "The moral attitude is really difficult to break."

He said because of that attitude, he surrounds himself with people who are "less judgmental and more optimistic."

He said he grew up in a religious area when living in Neosho.

"I didn't become sexually active until later," he said. "I grew up in a church where if you were gay, you were going to go to hell."

He said while he no longer attends that church, he does receive some support from the religious community.

"There are a lot in Joplin who are more accepting," he said. "Before, I was attending a fire and brimstone church; now I go to a church that

teaches each person to love themselves."

While some AIDS patients find themselves victims of discrimination and abuse, he said he has not had any bad experiences.

"The only incident which comes to mind is with my dentist," he said. "I felt it was his right to know I have AIDS. I know a lot who won't [treat you]."

"Some receptionist kept peeking around the corner to see what kind of monster I was."

Despite his illness, he has used the diagnosis of AIDS as an incentive to return to college.

"I decided this was an opportunity for me to come back to school, and that's positive," he said. "Sometimes I wonder if I want to be sitting here spending all of this time on school work, when I may get sick next week. But that's a choice I've had to make."

He still plans for the future.

"I want to go to graduate school and become a psychotherapist," he said. "It's hard for me to think that far ahead, but if I don't, who will?"

He said he has started a support group in Joplin for AIDS patients. He said his ability to talk about AIDS is a form of therapy for him.

"I don't want people's sympathy," he said. "I just want them to realize I'm here. It's possible to have a fulfilling life with the disease."

"You don't take anything for granted, and you appreciate the flowers, trees, and just being able to get out. You appreciate life more, and you don't let life bother you as much."

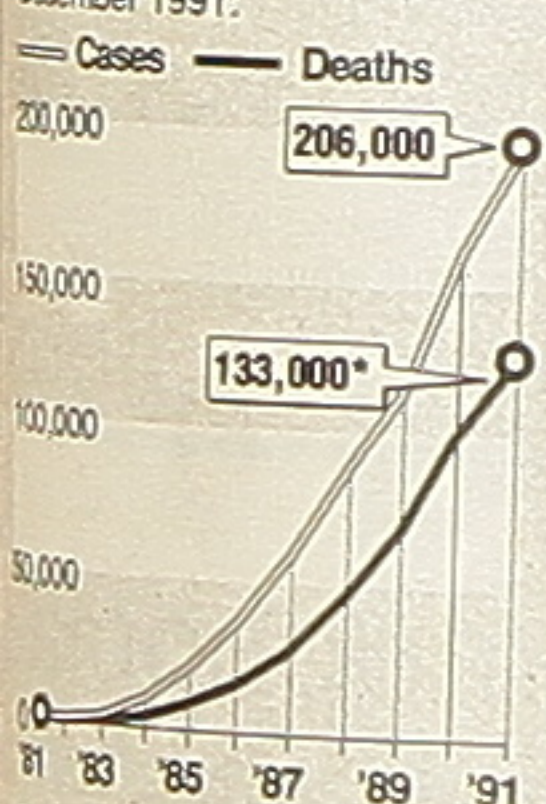
He said he is unsure how much longer he will live.

"If it happens, it happens, and there's not much I can do to control it," he said. "You either live or you die, and if you expect to die, (you will)."

"Having a positive attitude helps. Where I got it, I don't know."

U.S. AIDS cases, deaths

Cumulative totals through December 1991:



Source: Centers for Disease Control

Family lost to AIDS hits close to home for Joplin pastor

JOHN HACKER
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

short of contracting AIDS, nothing brings home the seriousness of the disease like a family member's death from it.

"I couldn't have cared less about AIDS until it hit someone in my family," said John Carnagey, pastor of the Connor Avenue Baptist Church in Joplin. "Then it got real personal."

Carnagey has lost two brothers to AIDS since 1985. He said it doesn't seem like he can talk about the way they

My mother still tells people my brother died of cancer," Carnagey said. "She is still touchy about that."

Carnagey said he feels lucky he did not contract the disease. "I spent 17 years in the entertainment industry, and a lot of my friends disappeared," he said. "During

that time I was in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas, and other places where the disease was doing its bit."

"I've passed my at-risk time, but I used to share IV needles until about 1980. In entertainment, I hung around the gay community quite a bit, shared needles and all kinds of good stuff, so if anyone was at risk, I was."

Since leaving the entertainment business, Carnagey said he has had the opportunity to minister to a number of people in the Joplin area who have been touched by the AIDS virus.

"I think I'm more associated with the disease than anybody wants to be," he said.

Carnagey has done research on AIDS since his brother, Bob, was diagnosed in 1982.

"I think first of all I was learning what I could do to see if I could get out

of it," he said. "I found out there is no chance. If you have it, you're dead."

Carnagey said his brothers were among the first to catch the disease.

"Bob could have caught the disease through IV drug use or homosexual contact," he said. "Bob was a hedonist. He was a part of the wild, partying group that would go from New York to Los Angeles to San Francisco."

"I'm not real proud of it, but he was probably one of the helpers in spreading the disease."

Carnagey said Bob played basketball in high school and was healthy, about 6-foot-2, 240 pounds, before AIDS caught up with him.

"The last time I saw him, he probably didn't weigh 100 pounds," he said. "He was curled up and looked like a skeleton. It hurt him just to touch him. I had to wear rubber

gloves, a face mask, and a gown in order to see him."

"He was drifting in and out of consciousness, and I sat there for two days before he woke up. When he did, he said 'John, I'm scared.'"

Carnagey's other brother, Mike, contracted AIDS approximately two years later.

"It got to his brain more," he said. "When we were kids, I kind of protected Mike and did a lot of things for him."

"When he came down with AIDS, he moved away and my parents and I both got letters from him saying he hated us and we'd never been any good to him."

"I took the letter and said, 'I'm sorry, but my brother is already dead.' We were too close as kids for his healthy mind to say those kind of things."

Carnagey said AIDS carries a

stigma with it similar to that of leprosy in biblical times.

"AIDS is an unclean disease," he said. "Even though it is not just junkies and just homosexuals who get it, I think it's because it is such a total disease. It's a death sentence."

Carnagey said he spends much of his time talking about AIDS to anyone who will listen.

He said he is not proud of his past but he hopes to use it to provide a new perspective for others on AIDS.

"I think every person needs to be informed, bluntly and explicitly," he said. "I think there are more of us at risk than we know about. I really don't think enough is known about the disease for us to feel real safe and comfortable."

"It's an uncomfortable disease, and it's uncomfortable to talk about. You are talking about death—no reprieve, no nothing, just death."

►PRO

All health-care workers should be tested for virus

By KAYLEA HUTSON

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Safe medicine should be the battle cry of the 1990s.

Safe medicine is the idea that people have the right to go to their health-care practitioner secure in the knowledge the person treating is not infected with the HIV virus, or AIDS.

This would mean all health-care workers: doctors, dentists, dental technicians, and nurses would be required to undergo mandatory AIDS testing.

This would enable people to know for sure if their trusted doctor or dentist could give them a deadly disease by mistake.



No, I'm not afraid of the person—just the disease.

In a perfect society, knowing your dentist or doctor has HIV or full-blown AIDS would not matter. In a perfect world, the practitioner would inform the patient of the illness, then take extraordinary precautions in preventing the spread of the disease.

Let's face it: we live in an imperfect world. Because of this, health-care workers need to have AIDS testing made mandatory, with the names of the afflicted made public.

I realize this invades their privacy and could have potential side effects on their professional practices. However, the potential risks to a patient outweigh the risks to the practitioner.

The cases of Kimberly Bergalis, Barbara Webb, Richard Driskill, Lisa Shoemaker, and John Yees drastically bring this point to mind.

Sometime during his Florida dental practice, Dr. David Acer infected those five with his particular genetic strain of AIDS. Acer, a bisexual, was diagnosed with AIDS in 1986.

He continued to practice dentistry until June 1989, three years after the initial diagnosis. When Acer died Sept. 3, 1990, he left five innocent patients infected with AIDS.

They did not shoot IV drugs or have illicit sexual relationships; they received their AIDS from a careless dentist. And there was no law obligating him to tell his patients.

For goodness sake, Barbara Webb was a 65-year-old retired teacher. I seriously doubt she was out behind the schoolhouse shooting drugs.

Going to a dentist or doctor is stressful enough, but if you have to worry about contracting AIDS from him or her, it makes preventive medicine almost an oxymoron.

Acer reportedly used gloves and wore a mask while working on patients. Obviously, something did not work. While it is uncertain how Acer transmitted the virus to his patients, the fact is he did it while working in a position of trust.

People have the right to know if their dentist or doctor is infected with AIDS. Just like

health-care providers expect to be told if their patients are HIV positive.

Like I said, this could cause them to lose many of their patients. Let's face facts. If a pediatrician treating your 10-month-old son had AIDS, would you risk the baby's life just so the doctor could continue to practice? No, I didn't think so. Why should any doctor or dentist expect you to?

In today's health-conscious society, people have the right to know if their doctor or dentist has AIDS. The only real way to know is to have mandatory AIDS testing for all health-care practitioners, with the results made public.

Before Bergalis died, she testified before Congress about the desperate need for mandatory AIDS testing for those in the health-care field. But a bill introduced by Rep. William E. Dannemeyer (R-California) did not receive enough congressional support.

How many more Dr. David Acer or Kimberly Bergalis do we need before we wake up and demand to have this information?

►CON

Universal precautions take the place of testing

By MARILYN JACOBS

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF NURSING

I oppose mandatory testing of health-care workers and/or patients as a method to prevent the transmission of the HIV virus.

Mandatory testing of health-care workers would be costly, perpetuate an atmosphere of fear, and give patients a false sense of security. A person may be infected with HIV and not test seropositive for several weeks to several

months. During this period the person is infectious.

To put the risk in perspective we are reminded of how the virus is spread. There are no scientific data that lead us to believe it is spread by casual contact. What the public should be concerned about is the practitioner's use of universal precautions and strict infection control techniques.

As a consumer or patient, you have the right to know how you are protected against infec-

tious diseases, including AIDS. The law requires all health-care workers to follow strict infection control procedures. Your health-care providers (doctor, nurse, dentist, etc.) should always wash their hands and wear sterile or disposable gloves before treating an open wound or touching mucous membranes like the eye or mouth. Following removal of their gloves they should wash their hands again. The safety for patients and health-care workers alike requires universal precautions when

in contact with any body fluids or mucous membranes—universal precautions mean every patient, every time. Health-care workers should also avoid certain health-care tasks if they have skin problems, cuts, or sores.

In addition to the use of universal precautions, I support the availability of voluntary confidential HIV testing with pre- and post-test counseling and education regarding the transmission of HIV.

TESTS
AIDS

IN MISSOURI

Total Diagnostic Tests Performed By State Laboratory

	# of Tests	# Positive	% Positive
1986	2,260	306	11.6
1987	14,508	441	3.0
1988	39,203	698	1.8
1989	57,458	872	1.5
1990	66,853	1,021	1.5
1991	86,446	1,123	1.3

Source: Missouri Department of Health
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

□ Students/From Page 2

six hours or so.

"In normal blood, we figure it is not going to last long, but we do not know."

AIDS is most commonly transmitted sexually and through IV drug users' blood-to-blood contact. The disease also can be transmitted from mother to child during the birthing process and possibly through receiving tainted blood products.

Conklin said the possibility of receiving tainted blood is low in this portion of the country.

"Here in the Bible Belt, as far as this disease goes, we should consider ourselves lucky that it is not as prevalent yet," he said.

Blood products that have a high enough concentration to infect someone are blood, semen, and vaginal secretions. According to Conklin, breast milk is still a possibility.

"A question on whether breast milk has a high concentration enough to infect someone still exists," he said. "The jury is still out."

►CONDOM ADVERTISEMENTS

Companies suffer from homophobia
Manufacturers stress pleasure image over protection

By SHARON WEBER

EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

Despite the fact that 59 percent of AIDS victims are homosexual or bisexual men, the main focus of condom advertising remains on heterosexuals.

According to Willy Brujis, spokesperson for *The Advocate* magazine, major condom companies still suffer from homophobia.

"The condom companies we have contacted are fearful," Brujis said. "They don't want to be associated with AIDS, gay people, or disease."

"Pleasure, rather than health protection, still remains the picture they want to project."

But this image may be changing. *The Advocate* has been able to get one condom company to place an ad. Ansell-Americas placed a half-page ad in the Jan. 14 issue following demonstrations by gay organizations against makers of Trojan condoms for their lack of advertising.

"It was just a conscious decision to advertise to a market that purchases condoms," said Ken Koenig,

representative for the agency which represents Ansell-Americas in an interview with *Inside Media* magazine.

Budget concerns were given as a reason for lack of previous advertising.

"If a condom company chose to support gay publications, I think they would benefit greatly," said Melissa Pordy, media buyer at Absolut Agency TBWA.

"It's a large segment that's missed if not spoken to directly," Pordy said.

Homophobia has deterred other mainstream advertisers from gay publications, magazine officials say.

The Advocate was forced to close sales offices in New York five years ago due to severe losses. It recently reopened these offices in hopes of renewing advertising.

Columbia Pictures, Coors Brewing, and A&M Records are a few of the national advertisers who advertise in gay publications.

The gay media are focusing more on advertising.

Don Tuthill, co-publisher of *Genre*, thinks the marketplace and emotional hurdles are being overcome.

The changing
face of AIDS

Since 1981, 206,000 U.S. AIDS cases have been reported. How the makeup of the first 100,000 cases compared with the second:

☐ First 100,000 cases, 1981-89
☐ Second 100,000, 1989-91

Homosexual/bisexual men
55%

Heterosexuals
5%

Women
9%

Blacks
27%

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

EDITOR'S COLUMN

Everyone should acknowledge potential risk

By T.R. HANRAHAN
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Earlier this month, I got some of the best news of my life.

"Thomas, your test results were negative."

When Laura Hurn of the Joplin City Health Department told me, I was relieved. You see, this was more than just a story assignment. I, like more of you than care to admit, am at risk for HIV and AIDS.

While I am a heterosexual, some of my past behavior would not exactly earn me a safe sex merit badge. The editors thought because of my age (28), I would have a longer



list of past sexual contacts and therefore was the most at risk. I also was the only sexually active person not involved in a monogamous relationship.

But it goes deeper than that.

I did not realize how much deeper until I actually was in that chair in Hurn's office and answering some frank questions about my past sex life.

The questions were about past encounters dating back to 1977. That was a curve ball I didn't expect, and didn't hit.

The questions were about myself, my medical history, whether I had used drugs, and my sexual contacts. They covered all the high-risk behavior bases, but that 15-year period scared me the most.

While many of you probably were just emerging from potty training in 1977, yours truly was a 13-year-old sack of hormones bursting at the seams.

While 13 may seem a young age to worry about sex, remember these were the 1970s and

sexual freedom and promiscuity were in their heyday. I was preparing to come of age.

Four years later, while in high school, I had my first sexual encounter. Unprotected, of course. Stay with me folks, and see if you don't see a bit of yourself in what follows.

At the beginning of the 1980s, AIDS was buried deep within our papers and considered a "gay cancer." Heterosexuals, including myself, kept having unprotected sex. Many are not alive to read this.

Let me give you a personal glimpse at why I was grateful for the negative test results. When I was 18, I began seeing an older woman. Later, but before AIDS became a hot topic, I found out she was married and both she and her husband were bisexual.

With questions going back to 1977, this scared me speechless, and I was afraid it might literally scare me to death.

This is extreme, but how many sexually active persons can look ourselves in the mirror and say we have not succumbed to the now

potentially deadly mix of lust and alcohol? Beer goggles can get you killed, folks.

When I accepted this assignment, I took that thought seriously. I made no effort to hide where I was going or for what procedure. To a single, sexually active person with a history of unprotected sex, this test should be preventive medicine. After all, mammograms and prostate checks aren't exactly pleasant, but we recognize their importance.

The test is free and confidential, so why not take advantage? There should be no embarrassment in assessing one's health. Until more people are willing to be tested and talk about it, more will die and more will unknowingly infect others.

I am not preaching total celibacy, nor will I practice it. What I am saying is get tested. Talk about it. Protect yourself and your partner. Educate yourself.

Even then, the fact is AIDS is a numbers game and every encounter tips the odds against you. You may not be as lucky as I was.

IN PERSPECTIVE

Being tested for HIV and AIDS only first step

By CATHY KAY
CALIFORNIA HEALTHCARE ADVOCATES

Many of us have experienced the haunting thought that perhaps we have been exposed to HIV, the virus which culminates in symptomatic AIDS and death.

As a nurse working on a busy Southern California medical/surgical floor, a careless re-

capping of a used needle inflicted a nasty needle stick into my index finger. As the blood oozed from my wound, the reality of what had just happened crashed down on me. Hospital protocol required that I take a baseline test for HIV to determine any previous exposure. As I crawled into bed next to my sleeping hus-



band that night, I wondered if that needle stick would hasten the end of our marital intimacy which we had enjoyed for the past 18 years. Two follow tests, three and then 12 months later, revealed that I had not contracted HIV.

This experience gave me an appreciation for the fear of being tested. Apart from that fear, however, the importance of the test as a diagnostic tool became a reality to me. The knowledge of infection enables one to receive optimal medical care, to anticipate opportunistic infections and delay disease progression, to plan personal priorities, and to not infect others. The opportunity not to infect those most loved, or even casual sexual partners, is not only a great gift, but an obligation of personal responsibility on the part of the infected individual. Early diagnosis with resulting knowledge of infection leads to behavior change in most cases.

Partner notification is the next logical step after knowledge of infection to interrupt the chain in transmission of the virus. Partner

notification has been endorsed by the President's Commission on AIDS, the Centers for Disease Control, and the American Medical Association. The term "partner" implies the concept that physical intimacy is required for risk. "Notification" emphasizes that the at-risk person is made aware of their possible infection with HIV. The primary value of partner notification is that it brings people into the health-care system through counseling and sound medical practices, offering them the opportunity to experience the benefits of early diagnosis. It, in turn, allows sexual or IV drug partners to make informed decisions about their own health status. Equally important, through knowledge of infection, the chain of transmission of this deadly disease is broken.

HIV experts believe that fully 90 percent of all HIV-positive people in the United States are unaware of their infectious status. They are often unknowingly and unwittingly transmitting the virus to others every day. It is time to combine education about HIV infection with specific knowledge of infection.

Anyone who has been sexually active outside of a mutually faithful monogamous relationship or shared IV drugs even one time should be tested for HIV. Do not let the fear of the test results keep you from seeking the knowledge that can not only impact your own life but the lives of others as well. The Joplin City Health Department can test you confidentially without charge.

I chose to put my fears to rest. I am not infected with HIV. Had I been infected, however, that knowledge would have spared the life of my husband. Choosing ignorance could have meant that my children would have been orphaned. Instead of losing just their mother, they would have lost both their parents unnecessarily to HIV.

Cathy Kay, RN, is the executive director of California Healthcare Advocates, a non-profit organization formed to educate the general public about sexually transmitted disease and the behaviors that put a person at risk of contracting these diseases.

By KAYLEA HUTSON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Combining chemistry with medicine could lead a May 1992 graduate into conducting future AIDS research.

Margaret Taylor, senior chemistry major, said she will participate in research conducted at the Oklahoma University Center for Molecular Medicine next fall while studying for her Ph.D.

"It's the only thing I found that combined the chemistry with a medical emphasis," Taylor said. "It's a really good program; they work hand in hand with the medical school."

She said this is important because she plans to eventually enter medical school and become a pediatrician. "I'll be taking a lot of classes with

the medical students," Taylor said. "It's almost like the medical program, but it's geared more toward research."

Taylor said the Center conducts medical research for diseases like cancer and Alzheimer's, but the primary emphasis is on AIDS.

"They have 64 researchers in the program," she said. "Probably 30 are working on AIDS-related research."

Taylor said she wants to work primarily with either AIDS or Alzheimer's research.

"I will probably be working on drugs [for AIDS]," she said. "There are some researchers who work on the AIDS virus itself, but I would like to work more on the lines of doing drug research."

She said if she does go into drug research, she would take the infor-

mation gathered by those working directly with the virus and develop a usable form of vaccine.

Taylor became interested in AIDS and Alzheimer's research because of the many avenues available.

"I could work with children with AIDS, research for an AIDS vaccine, or find a cure for those who already have the disease," she said. "With Alzheimer's, there is not much known about it."

Taylor will begin classes at the university the last week in August. She will begin working with the researchers after classes start.

"I will do three eight-week rotations with them," she said. "That's how you decide where you want to go."

At the end of the rotations, Taylor will decide which researcher she

wants to work with.

"There are so many things and so many options that I have not had available because of going to a smaller school like Missouri Southern," Taylor said. "This program is designed for people like me who haven't seen all that is available."

She said the Center had just discovered an AIDS vaccine which worked in rats when she visited there in March.

"They were just getting ready to publish it," Taylor said. "I'm not sure how long it will be before it will be available for testing in humans."

"It was yet to be published, but they had people sending in money from the private sector for help in the AIDS research."

She said this shows the quality of AIDS research done at the Center.

Student
to conduct
research
into drugs

► DENTAL PROTECTION

Gloves, masks, eyewear now standard

By T.R. HANRAHAN

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

AIDS awareness is quickly changing dental practices. Dr. Robert Langlais, a professor at the University of Texas-San Antonio and a national expert on infection control, said spread of the disease has led to the changes.

"Starting in about the early 1980s, when there was a lot of fear about catching AIDS, dentists started wearing gloves voluntarily," Langlais told *The Chart*. "By 1986, unions had gotten to the federal government to get legislation to force employers (dentists) to provide this protective equipment."

The traditional white lab coat is now augmented with such accessories as latex gloves, masks, protective

eyewear, and other protective clothing. The dentist is responsible for laundering the protective equipment.

Langlais said the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration will inspect about 400 dental offices this year. Dentists failing to comply with federal regulations can face initial fines of up to \$7,000. Repeated or willful violations can result in penalties up to \$70,000.

"None of the fines have gotten that high," Langlais said. "Some in the \$3,000 to \$5,000 range have been [assessed]."

"There will probably be about 400 inspections this year. Of those, some will receive no fine, some will be fined a few hundred dollars, and some fines will be in the thousands [of dollars]."

While the fines can be harsh,

Langlais said dentists can appeal the decision within 15 days.

"There is an administrative process for that," he said. "Some of the biggest fines have been dropped by OSHA."

While some large fines may have been dropped, Langlais said their assessment alone sends a message.

"I think it is an OSHA tactic to keep a high profile," he said. "If they are only going to inspect around 10 offices a month, they probably want to make those high profile."

Langlais said the additional precautions brought on by the spread of AIDS do not limit the access people with AIDS have to dentists.

"Dentists' offices are public accommodation facilities," he said. "Dentists cannot refuse someone outright simply because they have

the HIV virus.

"Now, the problem is that in some smaller towns if people find out their dentist is treating AIDS patients they are reluctant to come in for treatment."

Increased awareness about the disease and its transmittal have improved the dentist/patient atmosphere, Langlais said.

"In the early 1980s some dentists would say 'I'm scared of this, and if a patient tells me he is HIV-positive I'll refer him elsewhere,'" he said. "Now, the profession has learned about AIDS and that it is not easily transmitted."

Despite small risks, Langlais said the case of Kimberly Bergalis has raised the question of whether infected dentists should be permitted to practice.

Bergalis, a 23-year-old Florida resident, contracted the disease from her dentist. She died in December after campaigning for mandatory HIV testing of health-care workers.

"That is not a question I can answer," Langlais said. "The American Dental Association is trying to figure that one out. They are trying to get a policy as to whether infected dentists should practice and if so, should they be required to inform their patients."

The reverse scenario, a patient infecting the dentist, is still another possibility.

"The fear is there," Langlais said. "There is only one dentist recognized by the Centers for Disease Control to have gotten HIV from practicing on infected patients."

► HEALTH CARE

Workers take AIDS precautions

Fear of contagious diseases change medical practices

By ROD SHETLER

STAFF WRITER

In no area is knowledge about AIDS more critical than in the health-care field.

Not only is the HIV virus a risk for these workers, but precautions must be taken against a myriad of other communicable diseases.

"We want people in the health-care profession to take steps rationally to keep themselves unexposed and not to panic," said Eddie Hedrick, manager for infection control at the university hospital and clinics at the University of Missouri-Columbia.

Both UMC and Missouri Southern follow the discipline known as Universal Precautions. These precautions were established by the Centers for Disease Control in 1987.

The idea behind Universal Precautions is that the health-care professional does not treat the patient differently whether the patient's medical history is known or not.

If any interaction of fluids takes place, rubber gloves and a plastic apron are worn. In the event of any splashing of fluids, goggles are worn.

"If you are a grease monkey working in a grease pit, you are going to get some grease on you," Hedrick said. "We are concerned with lim-

iting how much."

Hepatitis B is another communicable disease, the dangers of which have been warned against for years.

"We take it very seriously," said Marilyn Jacobs, assistant professor of nursing at Southern. "Hepatitis B is even easier to contract than HIV. All of our students are encouraged to get the Hepatitis B vaccine when they begin work at the hospital."

"We feel students are really at risk."

UMC takes precautions one step further than Universal Precautions.

"We have begun promoting what we call the Body Substance Precautions," Hedrick said. "We use an umbrella to explain what this is. The long part of the umbrella is the Universal Precautions, and the spokes on top are particular body substances we are protecting against."

Among the greatest dangers to health-care professionals are used, exposed needles. Needle disposal is the subject of medical and technological discussion.

"We don't let any of our nursing students recap needles," Jacobs said. "That is the time when most sticks occur. We have a container near the beds which we use to dispose of the needles."

If a student is accidentally stuck

with a needle, he or she is given immediate attention. The incident is reported to the College's communicable disease committee. It is then determined whether the student is at high risk and whether the needle made contact with bodily fluids. Once determined, the student is given periodic AIDS tests over the next year.

Various new inventions have been tested to curb the problem of recapping needles.

"There have been experiments with needles that resheath themselves: just push a button and the needle slides back in," Hedrick said. "They don't work really well, though; and, of course, right now they are very expensive."

The data has been compiled concerning the risks of health-care workers in 14 clinical studies. In the studies blood tests were taken prior to the health-care workers dealing with HIV-positive patients.

In these situations the health-care workers were tracked for years. Six of 2,000 workers were infected.

"Those who were accidentally stuck with a needle had a .31 percent chance of being infected, and none who were exposed to mucus were infected," Hedrick said.

operated by the AIDS Project of the Ozarks.

There are several more specific AIDS hotlines. There is a Spanish AIDS Hotline (1-800-344-7432), a Hearing Impaired AIDS Hotline (1-800-243-7889), and a Pediatric and Pregnancy AIDS Hotline (212-340-3333) among others.

third largest group of callers.

"They consider themselves invincible," Stancil said. "They don't consider themselves at risk."

He suggests another reason fewer teens call is because there is a national hotline, Teens TAP hotline (1-800-234-TEEN), for teenagers.

There is a 24-hour-a-day AIDS hotline in Springfield (417-864-5594)

Workplace survey on AIDS

Employees from four public agencies and eight corporate work sites were surveyed in late 1988 on their knowledge and attitudes about AIDS and the HIV virus. Each group had conducted an AIDS-HIV education program. The survey results:

Knowledge Workers were asked what the likelihood is of getting AIDS or the AIDS virus from:

Percentage who answered	Incorrectly	Correctly*
Shaking hands/touching someone with AIDS	3%	97%
Working near someone who has AIDS	4	94
Being coughed/sneezed on by someone with AIDS virus	21	79
Using public toilets	9	91

(Note: Percentages were rounded and may not add up to 100.)

*Incorrect answers included "very/somewhat likely" and "don't know" Correct answers included "very/somewhat unlikely" and "not possible"

Attitudes

	Percentage who agree
People with AIDS should be treated at work just like anyone else.	72.2%
Employers should have the right to dismiss employees who have AIDS.	8.8
My employer should screen out prospective employees who have AIDS.	31.5
I would be uncomfortable eating lunch with someone who has AIDS.	30.4
I would be afraid of getting AIDS if I worked with someone who has AIDS.	23.4

SOURCE: Chicago Tribune, American Journal of Public Health

CASES IN THE AIDS

UNITED STATES

Total AIDS Cases To Date:

	United States
Case Reports	202,843
Deaths Reported	130,687
	Missouri
Case Reports	2,557
Deaths Reported	1,443

Source: Missouri Department of Health
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

Hotline/From Page 3

"When we first started, we had a very high amount of calls," he said. "Then they leveled off to about 300 calls a month. But it has recently started going up."

Stancil says certain groups call more than others.

"The bulk of callers are between 21 and 40," he said.

However, teenagers are only the

▶ AWARENESS/LECTURES

White tours country to talk AIDS

By KAYLEA HUTSON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Two years after her son Ryan died of AIDS, Jeanne White is advocating AIDS awareness. Ryan White, a hemophiliac, died on April 7, 1990, six years after contracting the disease from a contaminated blood product.

Jeanne White now tours the United States promoting AIDS awareness and Ryan's autobiography, *Ryan White, My Own Story*. The book is suitable for anyone from age 10 to adult.

White spoke last month at Pittsburg State University to an audience of approximately 150.

"I am just a mom," she said. "I do not have a college degree. If anybody would have ever told me that I would be standing in front of a crowd speaking to it, I would have said they were crazy."

White said she used to work in a GM subsidiary, Delco Electronics, in Kokomo, Ind. She was considered a "Delco dolly"—someone who worked at the local plant, went home, cooked dinner, then went to bed, with the pattern repeating itself daily.

That pattern of existence changed when son Ryan was diagnosed with AIDS.

"Overnight our lives changed because of a disease called AIDS," White said. "Overnight, I had to be a fighter or a quitter, and when it comes to your child you find the inner strength to do things you thought you'd never be able to do."

White said after Ryan was diagnosed with AIDS, his teachers voted unanimously to keep him from attending classes. Because Ryan wanted to continue to attend school, he fought that decision in several court battles.

White said when she asked Ryan why he wanted to continue to fight to attend school, he told her "the teachers need to be educated."

Because the Whites faced a negative atmosphere in Kokomo, they decided to move.

White said the advance payment

Testing/From Page 3

That gives us our basis for doing our educating," Fuhr said. "When they come in for their test, we schedule a return appointment for about 10 days. We do not give the results over the telephone or through the mail."

Fuhr, a Missouri Southern nursing graduate, has had to inform people they are HIV positive.

"It's probably one of the most difficult things I've had to do in my

career," he said.

After getting the HIV virus, a person may worsen.

"One of the things people don't understand is that you can have the virus and then be recontaminated. This could speed up the process of AIDS," Fuhr said.

When a person tests positive, the clinic provides counseling services that include medical information, therapy information, and support.

"Many people with HIV infection are discriminated against, and that is something that is illegal in Missouri," Fuhr said.

"I think it's important that young people understand that this is no longer a disease that affects drug users and homosexuals—it affects our entire society," he said.

Persons interested in being tested may contact the Joplin City Health Department at (417) 623-6122.

SHARING HER SON



KAYLEA HUTSON/The Chart

Jeanne White, mother of the late Ryan White, gives a press conference before speaking at Pittsburg State University last month.

from the ABC movie *The Ryan White Story* enabled them to move to Cicero, Ind., where Ryan was able to attend high school.

"Hamilton Life High School listened to the facts, educated their parents," she said. "After Ryan died, the class voted to give him an honorary diploma."

"The student body president's mom was a nurse, and the vice president's mom was a nurse, so that helped," White added.

White said she used to worry about what Ryan was going to say whenever he spoke to a group.

"He said, 'Mom, I'll just speak it like it is and tell it from the heart,'" White said.

White now works with several groups to promote AIDS awareness. She is on the board of the American Foundation for AIDS Research and is currently forming, with the help of Phil Donahue, the Ryan White

Foundation.

"I don't care whether they're gay, Hispanic, IV drug users, or whatever," White said. "I want to keep educating people about AIDS. I know it's going to be rough, watching others die. But this is something I want to do."

"Education is the only thing that is going to save people, and we've got to get it to them."

White said only through education can the spread of AIDS be stopped.

"Everybody who gets AIDS dies," she said. "You can't wait until you get AIDS. There are no innocent victims once you get AIDS."

"You have to preach abstinence, but if they are having sex, provide condoms."

White said she thinks schools should provide condoms to students.

"I'm all for it, but we definitely need to preach abstinence," she said.

▶ NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEOPLE WITH AIDS

Group represents HIV-affected public

Epidemic not 'over-hyped' by media

By ANGIE STEVENSON
SENIOR EDITOR

Nipping AIDS in the bud no longer is an option, according to one organization, so it focuses on the epidemic and the people it touches.

The National Association of People With AIDS (NAPWA) in Washington, D.C. is different than other groups, says Paul Sathrum, director of programs.

"We are somewhat unique in that we mainly represent people living with and affected by HIV," he said. "By those affected I mean friends, family, loved ones—and, of course, the person who has HIV."

Sathrum said many people are under the false assumption AIDS has been over-hyped by the media and the problem is not as full-blown as it is made out to be.

"It is as bad and probably worse," he said. "If you want to look at statistics, try 1.5 million estimated infections, and try looking at an infection rate that is increasing every day."

"What is most devastating is the potential loss of life. It hits people in their prime years. Yes, AIDS is a problem."

Sathrum said the U.S. will continue to see a rise in the number of cases and infections until people realize the disease affects everyone.

"We can't afford to wait for a cure or a vaccination," he said. "The gay community finally realized the gravity of the disease, and their number of infections has decreased. In the heterosexual community, however, we are seeing an increase because people just don't understand the extent of AIDS until they know someone affected by it."

"By then, we've lost the battle."

In continuing the fight, NAPWA tries to educate the public and help

affected persons through three primary program objectives: information, management training and technical assistance, and nationwide advocacy.

"We have had a very favorable response to our National Speakers Bureau," Sathrum said. "This is much more effective because it provides a human face—it is very educational."

Living HIV, a new quarterly AIDS information journal, soon will be circulating to about 100,000 people.

Finally, NAPWA-Link, a computerized AIDS information bulletin board, has a database which includes news clippings, medical terminology, local community resource lists, and an on-line service enabling users to discuss their concerns directly and confidentially with a doctor.

"This has really proven to be a great way to get information to individuals who may be in remote areas in a very time-efficient manner," he said.

To further nationalize its services, NAPWA provides training for organizations such as the Red Cross.

"These groups know what's needed at a local level, but have trouble in the areas of organization, accounting, and management," Sathrum said.

The final program objective, advocacy, services the large amount of people in Washington lobbying for AIDS-related issues such as general health-care policies.

"We provide information to those people about the needs of people with HIV and try to funnel information other ways in the congressional district," Sathrum said.

NAPWA is willing to help anyone affected by HIV or those who require information. Anyone interested in further details about NAPWA and its services may call 202-898-0414.

RECENT AIDS DEATHS

- **ROCK HUDSON** - Actor who epitomized the clean-cut American male in movies for more than 20 years. His films included "Written on the Wind," "Magnificent Obsession," and "Giant." Died Oct. 2, 1985, age 59.
- **JERRY SMITH** - All-Pro tight end for the Washington Redskins in 1965-1977. He was the first professional athlete known to have died of AIDS. Died Oct. 15, 1986, age 43.
- **LIBERACE** - Flamboyant pianist who combined glitter with music and became one of the nation's top entertainers. Died Feb. 4, 1987, age 67.
- **RYAN WHITE** - "Boy next door" who put a youthful face on AIDS and fought discrimination against its victims. A hemophiliac who developed AIDS as a result of transfusions. Died April 8, 1990, age 18.

Source: Missouri Department of Health
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

► 'AN EVENT IN THREE ACTS'

Kansas City fund-raiser showcases 'AIDS Quilt'

By JEFFREY SLATTON

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

As AIDS continues to spread throughout the population, many people wonder what can be done to help the fight against the disease.

One such way is "An Event In Three Acts," to be held April 24-26 in Kansas City.

Act One of the three, the "Heart Strings" show, takes place at 7 p.m. April 24 at the Midland Theater. A ticket costs \$25, but for a \$75 donation persons may attend a cocktail party before the show. For \$175, an after-show dinner also is included.

Marna Courson, executive vice president of CCI, a Shawnee Mission, Kan., public relations firm, said there will be a preview show on April 23 at the Midland Theater.

"This show is free to people with AIDS and their care givers," she said. "Tickets can be purchased by calling Ticketmaster outlets in Kansas City or the Midland Theater."

"Heart Strings" began in 1985, when a group of concerned members of the Atlanta design community came together in an effort to help co-workers and friends whose lives had been touched by AIDS. A decision was made at that time, Courson said, to produce an event which would engage all segments of the community, not just the constituencies most affected at the time.

Courson said "Heart Strings" began as a musical production involving more than 500 of Atlanta's most talented singers, dancers, and musicians and first was performed before a sold-out audience at the Fox Thea-

ter in Atlanta in 1986.

The second production of "Heart Strings" began in 1987 and was capped by a 26-city national tour of the production.

"Heart Strings" is about hope and commitment," Courson said. "The hope is that this hope can be spread to thousands throughout the country."

The stop in Kansas City is just one of many on the current national tour. Other upcoming stops include the MacCauley Theater in Louisville tomorrow and Saturday, the Robinson Center in Little Rock on Monday, and Chicago's Blackstone Theater on April 20-21.

Courson said the show features different celebrity guests at each stop. One such celebrity is Nell Carter of the television sitcom "Gimme A Break." Carter, national spokesperson for "Heart Strings," lost her brother to AIDS in 1989 and frequently appears in the shows.

"Heart Strings" is produced and choreographed by David Sheppard and directed by David H. Bell.

"David H. Bell is also directing the closing ceremonies at the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona," Courson said.

Act Two of the presentation is The AIDS Memorial Quilt, which will be on display April 25-26 in Municipal Auditorium. Courson said the opening ceremony will take place at 11 a.m. April 25, and the display will continue until 6 p.m. The quilt will be available for viewing from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on April 26.

Originally, the AIDS quilt was begun by Cleve Jones, who had just lost a close friend to AIDS, as a way

to make people understand the loss and frustration he was feeling.

In 1987, Jones got together with six other people in San Francisco, each of whom had lost someone to AIDS. Wanting to do something to remember their loved ones, the AIDS Quilt became the answer.

As awareness of the quilt grew, so did participation. According to Courson, thousands of groups from all over the United States and overseas began to send panels to San Francisco to be included in the quilt. The NAMES Project displayed the Quilt for the first time on the Capital Mall in Washington, D.C. The 1,920-panel quilt was viewed by some 500,000 people that weekend.

The quilt now includes more than 14,000 individual three-by-six-foot panels and continues to grow in size.

Courson said Act Three of the program is a "Call to Action."

"That's where DIFFA (Design Industries Foundation For AIDS) comes in."

DIFFA was founded in 1984 by professionals in the interior design furnishings and architecture communities and now includes all aspects of design work.

"DIFFA tries to raise and distribute funds to AIDS organizations and projects throughout the country," Courson said.

DIFFA produced "Heart Strings: The National Tour" in 1989-90, which traveled to 26 cities to raise awareness and funds for community-based organizations.

Courson said volunteers are needed for activities on April 23-26. Persons interested in volunteering may call (913) 631-1426.

AIDS and U.S. blood supply survey

Highlights of fifth national survey on confidence in the blood supply in light of the AIDS epidemic; over 20% say they know person with AIDS.

■ Biggest health problem facing nation today:

AIDS ☐ 27%
Cancer ☐ 20%
Heart disease ☐ 10%
Obesity ☐ 7%
Drugs/drug abuse ☐ 4%
Diet nutrition ☐ 3%
Smoking ☐ 2%

■ How much accurate information do you feel you have about AIDS?

A lot ☐ 39%
Some ☐ 46%
Not too much ☐ 12%
Almost none ☐ 3%

■ Is it likely someone could get AIDS from giving blood?

Likely ☐ 26%
Unlikely ☐ 72%

■ Overall, problems caused by the AIDS situation:

Have begun to level off ☐ 26%
Will get worse ☐ 71%

■ Is it likely someone could get AIDS from receiving blood?

Likely ☐ 52%
Unlikely ☐ 47%

■ Confidence in blood banks?

A lot ☐ 25%
Some ☐ 60%
Not much ☐ 11%
No confidence ☐ 3%

■ Percent favoring these proposals to stop spread of AIDS

Criminal penalties for blood donors who know they have AIDS ☐ 93%
Criminal penalties for blood donors who falsify medical, sexual history ☐ 89%
Mandatory AIDS testing for health workers ☐ 89%
Require health workers to notify sex, needle-sharing partners of AIDS patients ☐ 89%
Mandatory reporting to health officials of those testing AIDS positive ☐ 82%
Mandatory testing of patients entering hospitals ☐ 82%

SOURCE: Gallup national survey of 1,000 adults during July and August, 1991 for the American Association of Blood Banks

► AIDS IN OBITUARIES

Should papers list cause of death?

By VIRGINIA WHEELER

CHART REPORTER

Whether to publish AIDS as the cause of death in a newspaper obituary may be a family's decision.

Unless the victim is a prominent person, some papers consider relatives' opinions in the matter.

"We generally go along with the family's wishes in obits, whatever the issue, not only in AIDS," said Matthew Wilson, managing editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. "We try to be friendly and understanding at a time of obvious distress."

The *Chronicle* has no specific written policy on the issue.

"We will report the cause of death as appropriate," Wilson said. "If the mayor dies of AIDS, or a heart attack, or is hit over the head by a mugger, it's important for our readers to know."

"With a private person, sometimes it's important, sometimes it's not."

The cause of death is published if it is known, and the *Chronicle* will "normally seek to learn what it is," Wilson said.

The *Joplin Globe* only distinguishes between death from natural causes or unnatural causes. According to Tom Murray, *Globe* managing editor, AIDS deaths would not be reported differently because they would be considered the result of natural causes.

"We consider an obituary, or a death notice, a reader service just like any other news story," Murray said. "Families still perceive death as a very private occurrence, and we try to respect that. We don't want to deceive our readers, but it can be dealt with gently."

The *Dallas Morning News* takes a similar stance in complying with the

desires of those closest to the deceased. Barbara Samuel, a *Dallas Morning News* city desk spokesperson, gave that paper's point of view.

"When we've done obits, we ask the cause of death," she said. "If people say 'AIDS' and they don't object, we list it."

"If they say 'The cause of death is AIDS, but I don't want that put in,' we wouldn't."

A news story, however, may require different coverage than an obituary. The *Kansas City Star* does not publish the cause of death in its obituaries. Although, according to Joe McGuff, editor and vice president of *The Star*, inclusion of the cause in a "news story would depend on the significance of the occasion."

"With an older person in their 80s, it's not a factor," McGuff said.

Please turn to
bits, page 15

► AMERICAN RED CROSS

Local blood supply not in much danger

By BRIAN SANDERS

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Potential blood donors in high-risk AIDS groups are becoming more aware that they pose a threat to the nation's blood supply.

But protecting that supply from AIDS and related diseases is not much of a local problem, according to Beverly Sauer, assistant director of technical services for the American Red Cross in Springfield.

"Our processes have been very effective," Sauer said. "We get reports from hospitals about disease transmission through donated blood, but there has been very little negative feedback."

Red Cross Bloodmobiles subject each donation to seven different tests, including checks for the HIV virus, hepatitis-B and syphilis.

Sauer said these checks are part of standards set by the Code of Federal Regulations. "They have very high standards for blood donations. Anything we can do to ensure the purity of the blood, we have to do it, and we try our best to comply to their standards."

"We're also licensed with the Food and Drug Administration—this all falls under one blanket license with the CFR."

Sauer said donor screening procedures also have been very effective. "We have in-depth tests that we do when people donate blood, and this is to determine whether they (donors) are in a high-risk group," she said. "This test consists of a number of personal questions, and we use that to rule out anyone who might be at risk."

An encouraging trend in AIDS research is decreasing HIV infection rates among blood donors and male applicants for United States military service. This reflects a greater awareness among high-risk groups, causing them to defer from donating blood.

Sauer agrees.

"Actually, it's not a good idea to be a donor if you fall under that [high-risk] category in the first place," she said.

"If a donor says something on his screening test was wrong, we can easily find his donation out from his blood number and exclude it."

▶ DIDANOSINE

New anti-virus drug less toxic than AZT

By BRIAN SANDERS
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

AIDS victims now have more than AZT to help them fight the deadly disease.

Didanosine, or DDI, is a new anti-viral drug which prevents the HIV virus from reproducing, thus slowing the damage it causes, according to Project Inform, a San Francisco-based AIDS drug awareness group.

Bristol-Myers, one of the country's largest pharmaceutical companies, began trials for DDI in 1988. At the time, a drug called DDA was being tested, but early research showed that the body quickly converted it to DDI. Researchers started over, looking at DDI directly.

DDI first was released on a trial basis in 1989. A key advantage DDI has over AZT is that DDI is not toxic to immature cells developing in bone marrow. DDI also is looked at as a last resort for people who are AZT-intolerant.

DDI also is less toxic than AZT in some aspects of its activity. Anemia and loss of white blood cells were some of the most common side effects with AZT, but research shows such was not the case with DDI.

DDI is not without its own side effects, however, but tests have shown those effects to be modest. The most serious of these are inflammation of the pancreas, which can be life-threatening in some cases, and peripheral neuropathy, or painful nerve damage in the feet.

People who received a daily dose of more than 1.75 grams—more than three times the normal dose—suffered peripheral neuropathy. This was not a result of long-term use, but a reaction to the high dosage.

In October, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved DDI. The drug is available from pharmacies in tablet form, as well as the powdered form used in the initial expanded-access program, and in another powder form for liquid mixing by pharmacists for pediatric use.

For more information on DDI and other AIDS experimental drugs, persons may contact Project Inform at 1-800-822-7422.

New AIDS drug

Didanosine, or DDI, has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for treatment of AIDS patients.

Name: Didanosine, brand name, Videx

Used: Adults and children with advanced AIDS infections who are unable to take or don't respond to AZT, the only other anti-viral drug on the market for AIDS patients

Side effects: Potentially fatal inflammation of the pancreas, numbness, tingling and pain in the extremities, diarrhea

Cost comparison: For most common dosages:

DDI: 400mg a day: \$1,990 per year

AZT: 500mg a day: \$2,500 per year

SOURCE: Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., Burroughs Wellcome

▶ GP160

U.S. Army develops vaccine

By SHARON WEBER
EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

U.S. Army researchers have developed a new weapon in their war on the AIDS virus.

"This is the world's most promising way to stop the progression of AIDS," Lt. Col. Robert Redfield of the Walter Reed Institute of Research told *The Chart*.

Redfield refers to a vaccine known as GP160. The genetically engineered vaccine is drawn from a protein on the outer coat of the actual AIDS virus.

"GP160 re-teaches the immune system and re-directs the immune system," he said. "In our studies, it has actually slowed down the progression of AIDS."

In the last 15 months, the vaccine has been administered to 30 volunteers. Results have been positive for 28 of the 30 volunteers.

The goal of the vaccine is to increase the number of antibodies and T-cells which identify and destroy infected cells.

An unexpected effect on those studied has been no decline in the class of white blood cells which are normally depleted by the AIDS virus.

Redfield is pleased with the results, but continues his research with caution.

"It's a great first step," he said. "But it is a first step."

This step has been taken using volunteers from the U.S. Army. The "quality guinea pigs" are anxious to help with the research.

The Army research is a change in policy from the times when an admitted homosexual was dishonorably discharged from the services.

The best health care now is being provided to AIDS victims who are members of the Armed Forces.

The military is, in fact, embracing the AIDS victims within its ranks.

"We are a family," Redfield said. "We take care of our own."

Research with GP160 first was reported last year in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Results since have been encouraging.

In a recent article in *Newsweek*, Dr. Robert Gallo, co-discoverer of the AIDS virus, commented on the research being done by Redfield.

"What Redfield has done is a substantial advance," Gallo said.

U.S. spending on AIDS reaches \$330.7 million

New York spends the most to fight AIDS, while there are six states that spend nothing. Total U.S. spending for fiscal year 1991: \$330.7 million.

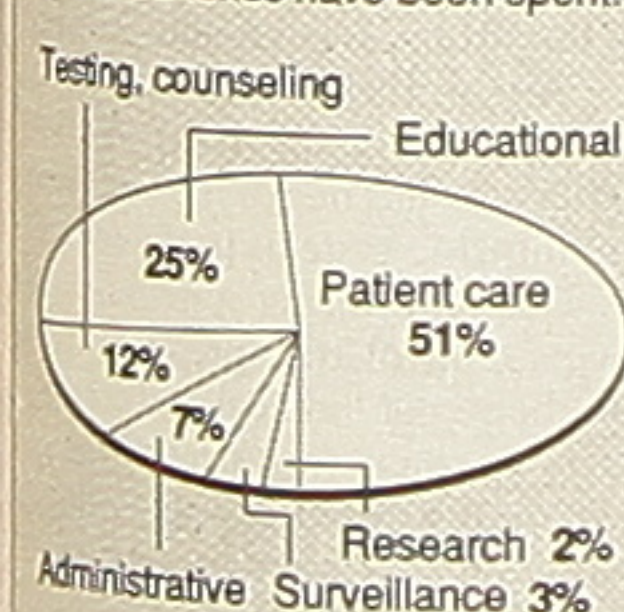
Top spenders, per capita

Who spent the most per capita:

Rank	Rank
D.C.	Conn.
1	6
N.Y.	7
2	Md.
Hawaii	8
3	N.J.
Mass.	9
4	Wash.
La.	10
5	Mich.

How funds are spent

How AIDS funds have been spent:



SOURCE: AIDS Policy Center, Interdepartmental Health Policy Project, George Washington University, Centers for Disease Control

Who spends the most

Top 10 states in AIDS spending, in millions of dollars, compared to total number of AIDS cases reported as of Nov. 16:

State	Amount spent (No. of cases)
N.Y.	\$90.5 (7,253)
Calif.	\$42.7 (7,148)
Fla.	\$21.0 (4,798)
Mass.	\$18.2 (912)
Mich.	\$16.2 (528)
Texas	\$14.7 (2,768)
N.J.	\$14.5 (2,059)
Ill.	\$12.6 (1,345)
La.	\$12.3 (650)
Md.	\$9.1 (808)

Who spends the least

Bottom 10 states in AIDS spending compared to total number of AIDS cases reported as of Nov. 16:

State	Amount spent (No. of cases)
Idaho	\$0 (20)
Iowa	\$0 (92)
Mont.	\$0 (25)
N.D.	\$0 (4)
W.Va.	\$0 (53)
Wyo.	\$0 (15)
Vt.	\$22,000 (18)
S.D.	\$33,745 (3)
Neb.	\$124,300 (55)
Nev.	\$128,000 (241)

▶ CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Atlanta group working to stop spread of AIDS

By BRIAN SANDERS
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Moving up as a leading cause of death is AIDS, but the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta is working to change that.

The CDC, established in 1946 as the Communicable Disease Center, has led efforts to prevent diseases such as malaria, polio, smallpox, and Legionnaires' disease.

The CDC includes five centers, including the Center for Infectious Diseases and the Center for Prevention Services, one institute, and three program offices.

The AIDS epidemic first was recognized in the spring of 1981, when Los Angeles physicians reported five previously homosexual men diagnosed with *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia. Cases of Kaposi's sarcoma, an AIDS-related skin cancer, also were first detected in 1981. In June of that year, the CDC organized a task force to investigate the spread of AIDS and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

The CDC releases several HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports each year.

The most recent report, released in February, states that 14,284 AIDS cases have been reported with un-

determined risk from February 1991 through January 1992.

Of that number, 5,512 cases are still under investigation; 6,448 have been reclassified; 1,806 have died, refused interview, or lost to a follow-up report; and 513 who were classified as not being at risk. This number does not include 85 children under 13 years of age.

However, the at-risk number is growing steadily. The CDC believes there are approximately one million people in the United States alone who are infected with the AIDS virus.

Each AIDS case is counted only once by the CDC for surveillance purposes. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the category listed first in the case hierarchy, except for men with both a history of sexual relations with other men and injecting drug use.

An important factor in AIDS research is that the CDC has gained more knowledge about how the disease is transferred and how it can be prevented than about most other leading causes of death.

CDC researchers are putting that knowledge to work by setting up AIDS prevention programs.

Obits/From Page 14

"But, a 25-year-old member of the Royals, we probably would [list AIDS as a cause of death]. If the mayor of the city died of AIDS, we would say that."

Papers generally do not object to listing AIDS in obituaries.

"We're glad to state AIDS if it's

given to us as a cause of death," said Kenan Heise, obituary editor for the *Chicago Tribune*.

The *Tribune* will not publish "if it's [only] suspected," he said. "If we have the information, we'll print it."

"No one has said, 'Don't put AIDS in as a cause of death,'" at the *Dallas*

Morning News, Samuel said.

Some attitudes toward AIDS may be changing as the disease spreads.

AIDS as a cause of death is appearing more often in the *San Francisco Chronicle's* obituaries as the number of deaths increase.

"It is probably viewed differently

by readers than it was in the past," Wilson said. "For a while it was rare. AIDS is talked about in a way it wasn't five, seven, or 10 years ago."

Amy McCann, obituary clerk for *The Springfield News-Leader*, has seen varying reactions in the half-dozen AIDS-related notices she has

handled during the past year. *The News-Leader's* editorial policy requires that free death notices of persons less than 50 years old contain a cause of death.

"There is still apprehension," McCann said. "Some don't want it listed, but some are really open."

► MISSOURI GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Lawmakers eye AIDS legislation

Emotions mixed in Jefferson City

By JOHN HACKER

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

State lawmakers are grappling with the AIDS crisis through a number of pieces of legislation. Measures dealing with topics such as AIDS in prisons, AIDS education, and control of the virus have been debated or soon will come up for discussion this session.

Legislators themselves have mixed emotions about the disease and what the state should do about it.

Rep. T. Mark Elliott (R-Webb City) said "too much glamour" has been given to the disease.

"If it had been any other type of disease involving any other sector of society besides homosexuals, I think you would have seen a totally different reaction," Elliott said. "I think we are recognizing that we have put too great an emphasis on unclean living and improper attitudes."

Rep. John Hancock (R-St. Louis) said AIDS primarily is a behavior-related disease and there are limits to what government can do to prevent the spread of this type of disease.

"State government is not particularly well-equipped at modifying

behavior of individuals," Hancock said. "There could be possibly some steps we could take in terms of procedures within hospitals, both if doctors are carriers of the virus, and alerting professionals when they are dealing with an infected patient."

The United States already is doing its share as far as research is concerned, he said.

"When you talk about research into the disease, then you are talking about a federal program," Hancock said. "When you compare the number of AIDS carriers expected in the next 10-20 years with the number of cancer patients, the money we're spending to find a cure for AIDS is very significant."

The legislature has taken steps to control insurance rate increases for AIDS victims.

"The high-risk insurance pool for people whose health premiums go up astronomically in a short period of time tends to happen to people diagnosed with AIDS," Hancock said. "That was a step we took two years ago to bring about some insurance opportunities."

Education is another area where lawmakers have attempted to take

CASES REPORTED AIDS IN MISSOURI

1991 Cases Reported:

St. Louis City	180
St. Louis County	91
Kansas City	172
Springfield/Greene County	22
Fed. Prison Med. Center	22
Unknown	170
Total	657

Source: Missouri Department of Health
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

action. Rep. William Linton's (R-Grover) bill would require sex education courses in elementary and secondary schools to emphasize abstinence as the only effective way of controlling the spread of AIDS.

"The AIDS epidemic is a result of today's culture," Linton said. "On prime-time TV, everyone is always jumping into the sack, and our young people are bombarded by filthy lyrics in music. The only way to counter this is to teach good, solid morals to our kids."

To some legislators, the moral questions about AIDS are not a high priority issue.

"People with active cases of AIDS are terminally ill human beings," said Sen. Harry Wiggins (D-Kansas City). "I have no desire to delve into

how these people have acquired it. They are still people, and we owe them a certain dignity."

"I have had three members of my family die of cancer, and we rallied behind them. We should view AIDS victims the same way."

Wiggins has introduced a bill to require health-care professionals, especially paramedics and EMTs who are the first to encounter emergency patients, to be later notified by hospitals if they have treated an HIV-positive individual.

"These people are risking their lives to help all of us," Wiggins said. "They have a right to know if their lives are at risk from a communicable disease such as AIDS."

DEATHS AIDS

IN MISSOURI

Cumulative AIDS Cases and Deaths Reported 1982 to 1991

	Cases	Deaths
St. Louis City	655	381
St. Louis County	328	210
Kansas City	842	425
Springfield/Greene County	83	47
Federal Prison Medical Center	75	38
Outstate Missouri	574	342
Missouri Total	2,557	1,443

Source: Missouri Department of Health
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

that was defeated by a much wider margin."

Reid said despite the defeats he believes it is still common sense to segregate HIV-positive prisoners.

"When the Department of Corrections made its decision [in 1985] to segregate prisoners, that became an obvious way to slow the spread of the disease," he said.

"If sexual contact is occurring in the prisons and HIV-positive people are mixed in with the rest, then you have HIV being spread in the prisons."

That is not only a death sentence for the inmate who contracts it, but he or she will have the opportunity to infect others when he or she gets out."

Dale Riley, director of the division

of classification and treatment in the department, said the problem of violent behavior in the prison system has been "blown out of proportion."

"There is no question that kind of behavior does happen, but I don't think it happens with any great frequency," Riley said. "In fact, the level of assaultive behavior really is down from some of the previous years."

Hughes said segregation interfered with the classification system the Department of Corrections has established.

"Here we had within one housing unit, the old, the young, the violent offender, the property offender, the drug offender, and others all in one place," Hughes said.

► MO. DEPT. OF HEALTH

Bureau tracks HIV, AIDS

By JOHN HACKER

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

When the AIDS crisis first hit in the early 1980s, federal, state, and local governments scrambled to create agencies, bureaus, and task forces to deal with the problem.

Missouri's effort to curb the spread of the disease is embodied in the Bureau of AIDS Prevention, an arm of the Department of Health.

Kathleen Bonney, public information specialist, said the bureau started as an inter-agency task force in 1985. The bureau was established from that task force in 1987.

It provides those infected with HIV with information on health education, housing, and other services, Bonney said.

The bureau also provides education and information on how to reduce the risk of contracting AIDS for schools and organizations across the state.

"We try to tell people what AIDS is and what puts people at risk," Bonney said. "We try to be accessible to as many people as possible."

Theodore Northrup, director of the Bureau of AIDS Prevention, said the department serves all Missourians in some fashion.

"Our education programs are designed to reach Missourians at large," Northrup said. "Our disease monitoring programs serve to track the disease, and our counseling and testing programs are among the most effective in the country. Last year the testing program processed more than 170,000 blood tests."

Northrup said tracking the virus is important in controlling its spread.

"Any infectious disease has no borders or boundaries," he said. "Missouri has one of the best disease monitoring systems in the country."

This monitoring system not only helps control the spread of AIDS, but helps get medical and other services to those who need them.

"We instituted HIV reporting by name in 1987 because we knew we would be getting more and better medications to treat the illness early," Northrup said.

One of the trends identified by the bureau is a rapid increase in the number of AIDS cases reported in rural areas of the state, Bonney said.

Northrup said this trend is not unique to Missouri.

"HIV was first identified in large population centers on the coast where people had a greater potential for exposure," he said. "Like any disease migration process, it will move past the cities and into the smaller population areas."

► MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HIV positive inmates worry prison officials

Segregation bill falls in close committee vote

By JOHN HACKER

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

AIDS in prisons has raised concerns among officials responsible for Missouri's inmate population.

Officials in the Missouri Department of Corrections say 112 HIV-positive prisoners have been identified and two inmates have been diagnosed with AIDS.

"We test everyone who enters the prison system and everyone who comes out," said Gail Hughes, deputy director of the Department of Corrections. "We have tested between 65,000 and 70,000 people, which makes ours one of the largest testing programs in the United States."

HIV-positive prisoners were segregated from the healthy prison population, but the department discontinued the practice in December.

Hughes said the segregation of HIV-positive prisoners was instituted in 1985.

"A lot of states did not go that direction," he said. "In 1990, Missouri

was one of only two or three states that did segregate HIV-positive prisoners."

In light of new information, the department decided to re-evaluate its position.

"As we looked at what the national trend was and what the recommendations were from various medical and professional organizations, we concluded that we possibly had been in error in segregating HIV-positive prisoners," he said.

This move has alarmed some members of the Missouri legislature. Rep. Michael Reid (R-Florissant) introduced House Bill 1090, which would require the Department of Corrections to reinstitute segregation.

Reid said the bill was defeated in committee and was narrowly defeated when added as an amendment to other corrections legislation.

"The amendment came within four votes of passing," he said. "The intent of the bill was later added as an amendment to an appropriations bill to earmark funding for a segregation unit in the prison system, but